The New-York Times.

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THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Indians in Camp—Supplies to the Army—Mormon Prisoners—The Return of Governor Cumming from Salt Lake City—Present State of the War Question—The Terms upon which the Mormons will submit—Charity of the Soldiers towards Mormon Fugitives—Interesting Army News.

From our own Correspondent.

FORT BRIDGER, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The camp has been filled for several days with Indians belonging to the different bands of Utes, Bonnacks and Sho-sho-nees, who have assembled in the neighborhood at the request of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in order that they might see and appreciate the strength of the Government.

Of these Indians, the Utes have been camped with us all winter, but the Bonnacks and Sho-sho-nees have just returned from a buffalo hunt in the country lying east of the Wind River Mountains. They are, as is usual with all the Indians who subsist upon the buffalo, a very fine, warlike looking set of fellows, and are, in reality, the most independent Indians in the Territory of Utah.

On the 12th inst., they all assembled in a grand council, to reiterate to the present Superintendent, Dr. FORNEY, their sentiments of loyalty to the Government, and of kind feeling to their Great Father, whom they designate as WASHINGTON; and also to establish, if possible, more peaceable and amicable relations among themselves than has hitherto existed. The Utes and Sho-sho-nees have been hostile towards each other for years, and although they have made several treaties of peace, these treaties have invariably been broken, either by one party or the other.

Dr. FORNEY addressed them in council, setting forth the views of their Great Father in sending them out here, and expressing his pleasure at finding them, contrary to his expectations, true and loyal to the Government, and finished by entreating them to live at peace with each other, and forever bury the hatchet of war.

At the conclusion of the Doctor's address, the pipe of peace was lit and with much ceremony passed around, first to the different chiefs, and then to all the assembled braves.

WHITE EYE, the Council Chief of the Utes, then spoke at length, expressing his great desire to make peace with all his red brethren.

He was followed by WASHAKEE, the Chief of the Sho-sho-nees, who in a most eloquent manner made an interesting speech, in which he stated that he gloried in the fact that not a drop of white man's blood stained the land of his people, and that they had never been guilty of shedding the blood of any with whom they were at peace, and who were their friends. He expressed his willingness to make peace, as that had always been his wish, and concluded by begging that the same privileges might be extended to them which had been to the Utes, of learning how to farm and cultivate their lands.

The Bonnack Chief then briefly stated his concurrence in the views of those who had preceded him in the Council; but wished, however, to know how he should act towards his sworn enemies, the Crows and Black Feet, who annoyed him continually on his buffalo hunts.

Dr. FORNEY, in reply, expressed to them his gratification at the friendly spirit which had marked their deliberation, and its happy result, and promised to discuss with them on another occasion the policy which they should pursue towards their enemies residing outside of the Territory. He also told the Bonnacks, whose lands lie partly in this Territory and partly in Oregon, that for the present at least, he would take them in his charge.

In the afternoon presents were distributed among them, to their great satisfaction. On the 16th and 17th instants they moved away, the Utes starting back to the vicinity of the Indian farm in Utah Valley, and the Snakes and Bonnacks to their hunting grounds among the mountains north and east.

We have recently been kept in a measure supplied with some few luxuries in the shape of vegetables, butter, eggs, &c., by an Indian Chief named BEN SIMONDS, who has been permitted to bring them into camp for our comfort, and which he obtains for this purpose from Salt Lake City.

Our market prices are as follows: Butter, $1 50 per pound; Cheese, $1 per pound; Eggs, $1 50 per dozen; Potatoes, $6 per bushel; Onions, $8 per bushel; Bacon, $1 per pound; and Flour, $25 per 100 pounds. But, even at these prices, the demand far exceeds the supply. Beef sells readily at 30 cents per pound, that being the price now charged by the Commissary Department to such civilians as purchase from it their rations.

The company of dragoons who were sent to Green River to meet and escort the few head of beef cattle which had been purchased along the road for the use of the command, took in their charge a company of four Mormons who arrived there on the same evening. The names of three, as I am informed, are PETER CLINTON, JOHN WAKELY, LORENZO HATCH. They are missionaries returning to Zion from the States. Unfortunately, two of this party, Messrs. JOHN GREEN and SAMUEL RICHARDS, with a large mail for the Mormons in the Valley, had come on in advance, and passed the crossing of Green River some two days before the arrival of the dragoons.

Upon the arrival here of the four who had been captured, JOHN WAKELY was recognized as one of the party who had been engaged in the murder of a mountaineer named WILLIAM WALKER, on Green River, in the year 1853. He was accordingly arrested and brought before Justice BURR for examination; but upon finding that the witnesses for the prosecution were in the States, and could not be procured for several weeks, he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 and, at his request, was bound over in this sum to appear and answer at the next session of the U. S. District Court. None others of the party were detained.

We learn from the Indians that several parties of Mormon emigrants have passed into the Valley by the Northern route through Bear River Valley, and by way of the Soda Springs.

From the same source we also learn that the Mormons have been and are still busily engaged in fortifying Provo River, Spanish Fork, and Hobble Creek Cañons, and all the approaches to the Utah Valley, to where they have moved all of their families. The Mormons tell the Indians that they intend to throw a medicine over the soldiers which will make them die like dogs, and also boast to them that it is BRIGHAM YOUNG's powerful medicine which keeps the camp from moving.

On the morning of the 16th inst., we were gratified by the arrival of Governor CUMMING from Salt Lake City. He was accompanied by Messrs. HOWARD EGAN, JOHN MURDOCH, VAN ETTEN, LEWIS WEST, GEORGE KNOWLTON and FAYETTE WORTHEN, a party of Mormons, who are on their way to the States for purposes the object of which we are unable to learn, and to whom the Governor had given a passport through the Camp. These gentlemen stopped here but a few hours, and proceeded immediately on their journey. Colonel KANE, who has been the Governor's constant companion during this rather perilous sojourn among the Mormons, also returned to the States with this party.

The Governor, we learn, was received throughout the Territory as Governor, and acknowledged as such by the Mormons generally.

He visited the greater portion of the settlements, and during his travels was accompanied only by Colonel KANE.

The seals of the Territory and of the United States Courts, were delivered up to him, as also all the records, &c. He found the Territorial Library and the Court Records, as far as he could judge, complete, as also the books, maps, &c., of the Surveyor-General's Office. All of these books, &c., belonging to the Government were packed away in a building which had been set apart for this purpose. There has been a misunderstanding in the mind of the public as regards the burning up and destroying of the Library of Judge STILES and T. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., for it is generally supposed that it was the Territorial Library which was destroyed. To correct this impression, I will state, tha I am most reliably informed that it was the Law Library of Judge STILES, not the Territorial Library which was burnt up, but that at the time some two hundred volumes belonging to the Territorial Library were in his Library, and these were all destroyed. Some of the records of the Court, which happened at the time to be in the office, were also destroyed, but these were only a few of the Court Records.

Gov. CUMMING addressed the people in the Mormon Tabernacle on Sunday, the 2d inst., as I have stated in my previous letters. He did so in order to be sure that the *people* should become acquainted with the object of his visit, and the policy which the Government intended to pursue towards them. He told them that an unconditional surrender to the civil authorities of all who had transgressed the laws of the country, was the only terms upon which any compromise could be made with them. He also pledged himself to protect all those who wished to leave the Territory, that they should be protected and allowed to do so unmolested, but he also pledged himself that all those who felt oppressed and grieved, and who would remain, should be fully sustained in their rights and have a full opportunity of redress. After concluding his speech he gave all and any of the congregation permission to ask any questions of him, and promised to answer them fully. Several of those present then rose up and, addressing the people in the most exciting strains, questioned the Governor in regard to their alleged wrongs, until the whole assembly became so agitated that BRIGHAM, fearing an outbreak, commanded them to keep quiet and respect their new Governor.

The day following the one upon which Gov. CUMMING made this speech, his office was thronged with persons who came to set forth their grievances to him and to implore his protection in leaving the Territory.

He registered in a book the names of 150 persons to whom he promised protection and a free pass from Zion.

These are already on their way out, the Governor having gathered them together and seen that they were safely started. We now expect their arrival in camp daily.

There is undoubtedly a very large proportion of the Mormons who are dissatisfied and anxious to get out of BRIGHAM's clutches, but they have been reduced by the leaders to such extreme poverty that they are not able to raise the means to leave, or even to pay their debts; these poor people are suffering terribly. The city itself and all of the northern settlements are entirely deserted. The houses and fences are left in order, but in many instances the doors and windows have been taken out. Those people who were unable to raise the means to move away were furnished with teams by the church, and thus compelled to go. The bishops have, however, remained with a few persons in these deserted villages and the city, to protect the property and take care of the growing crops, or if so directed to burn and destroy all. The Governor has also stationed about 300 men in Salt Lake City, 70 in Ogden City, and others in the smaller villages, for the purpose of guarding the abandoned property.

The foundations of the Temple, which are built exceedingly solid and substantial, have been entirely filled up with dirt, and thus buried. BRIGHAM's harem, commonly called the Lion House, is fastened up very closely, and the windows are all boarded up.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and HEBER KIMBALL are both building houses at Provo City. BRIGHAM's house is about 200 feet long, and he has some 100 men busily engaged in its construction. The people are all concentrated in Utah, San Pete and Fillmore Valleys, and are actively engaged in planting and sowing grain and vegetables.

The people are well armed, and guns are offered for sale at low prices.

The printing-office of the Deseret *News* has been moved from Salt Lake City to Fillmore, and that newspaper is at present published there.

No compromise or peace has yet been effected, but in our opinion the Mormon question is thus resolved:

The leaders have offered to give themselves up for trial, upon a pledge that they shall be tried by a jury chosen from among the Mormons, but they declare that they will never submit to a trial by a Gentile jury. They are still, as they declared from the first, willing to allow the civil officers and civilians to enter the valley and reside there, but they will not submit to have the Army quartered among them.

To these terms they will, I have no doubt, adhere, and will allow the civilians to come among them, but if the army attempt to move into the settlements, or an attempt is made to arrest those indicted for treason, unless it is upon the conditions which they have made, they will resist and fight to the last.

They are now prepared to fight, for they are well armed and equipped, and their families are concentrated.

Their force is variously estimated by those persons who have seen them this Spring, and who are entitled to credit, at from 10,000 to 25,000 fighting men, their numbers having been very largely increased during the Winter by emigrants and returning missionaries from all parts of the world, who have entered by way of California.

Delay is an object which they most earnestly strive to gain at present, for every hour lost by us strengthens them, and to secure this end they will use every imaginable subterfuge.

The mail from the States arrived here on the evening of the 17th inst., together with the Army Express. The former brought us dates to the 27th of March, the latter to the 10th of April.

Nothing affords us more pleasure than the news which it brings of the confirmation of the promotion of Colonel JOHNSTON to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

He most certainly deserves such a reward for the skill and prudence with which he has successfully carried this army, crippled and disabled as it was, through an extremely rigorous Winter, on the borders of an enemy's country, and for the eminent wisdom and ability which he has thus far displayed in the discharge of the responsible duties which have been intrusted to him.

We are also pleased to hear that Congress has at last made some provisions for our relief, and have passed QUITMAN's bill, authorizing the organization of volunteer regiments for service in Utah.

We know not what to think of the appointment of Peace Commissioners to treat with the Mormons, at this stage of a rebellion so open and treasonable, but, knowing the reputation of the gentlemen to whom has been confided the responsibility involved, we trust that it will in reality only tend to a speedy settlement of the difficulties which seem to arise in the premises as to what does constitute treason.

On the evening of the 19th inst. three wagons belonging to a party of apostate Mormon families, who have been fortunate enough to make their way out of the friendly grasp of the Saints, arrived in camp. The name of the head of the largest family is YANCY; he was originally from Tennessee, and has resided in Salt Lake Valley for a little more than a year. The balance of the party consists of his sons and sons-in-law, and a family named GREEN. They resided near Ogden City, and although they have a pass from Governor CUMMING to come out of the Territory, yet they were stopped and turned back twice whilst they were coming through the Cañons. The second time they were turned back they were stopped under the pretence of mending their wagon until Governor CUMMING came up, when he again started them towards the camp, which they have finally succeeded in reaching. The utter destitution of these poor victims of an abominable delusion, was enough to melt into commiseration the hardest heart. One woman, with a child only six weeks old, was clad in nothing but a fragment of a man's shirt, and an old shirt, which she had received in payment for one year's services in the family of one of the leaders of the Church. Her husband received for a year's wages one shirt and a pair of buckskin pants. The remainder were not much better clad, and all were bare-footed.

I have never seen so great a sympathy manifested towards unfortunate people as has been shown by the soldiers of our army; they have brought to these persons their clothes, their pots and kettles, in fact everything which they needed. One poor soldier, named LEWIS, brought to Judge ECKELS $10, and told him it was all he had, but that he wished that invested for the benefit of these poor women.

It has afforded us an opportunity of witnessing the truth of the fact, that there is not a more humane and kind-hearted person than the American soldier. He has his faults, but he has virtues which completely hide them.

These families report that ninety-nine hundredths of the Mormon population are reduced to a poverty even greater than theirs, for they had the means to leave the Territory, and in this were rich. Many of the women are absolutely naked, and are obliged to clothe themselves like Indian squaws, in old quilts.

We learn from the lips of one of these persons that an old woman and her son, by whom she was supported, living in his neighborhood, were suspected of being "Gentiles;" that one morning, shortly before he left, the old woman was found lying in bed with her throat cut, and her son was found in the garden killed in the same manner. He says that he has repeatedly seen dead bodies, with throats cut, floating down the Jordan River.

They believe that Gov. CUMMING has been grossly deceived by the Mormon leaders. No one could leave the Territory, even with Gov. C.'s consent, unless they had a pass from some Mormon official, and they themselves could not have passed out had it not been that they had a note from HEBER KIMBALL authorizing them to purchase provisions.

The Governor has given directions that the mail for the Mormons which has been accumulating in our post-office in Camp, shall be sent in immediately to the city; he has also requested General JOHNSTON that no hindrance shall be placed by the United States troops upon a free commercial and social intercourse between inhabitants of the Territory.

The scarcity of provisions in our Commissary Department has again become an object of anxiety to us, for we learn by the express that Col. HOFFMAN with the supply trains, has been delayed by a severe snow-storm, and cannot reach us before the 5th or 6th of June, and we have not provisions to last us beyond the 1st of June.

Where are all the cattle which were stolen from us by the Mormons last Fall? We see no signs of them coming?

Great indignation is felt towards Mr. BELL, of the firm of LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & Co., by his acquaintances in this camp, at a communication made by and published in the New-York *Herald* of the 23d of February, which they consider as a studied misrepresentation of the truth, made for the purpose of conciliating the Mormons, and of retaining their favor.

On the 20th inst. BEN. SIMONDS arrived in camp from Salt Lake City with another load of provisions. He reports that all of the families which the Governor had assisted in starting from the Territory, and to whom he had promised protection, have been turned back by the Mormon forces. A. B. C.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Mail Between New-York and Vera Cruz—Movements of Members of the Diplomatic Corps—Treaty Between the Central American States—Court-Martial Sentence—Murder, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

The mail contract between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, has just expired, and will not be renewed. The law now limits the pay to the postage received, and this will not secure the service.

Señor MOLINO returned to Washington yesterday, improved in health.

Dispatches have been received at the Costa Rican Legation, inquiring if it be true that certain parties were being paid by the Panama Company to keep the Nicaragua route closed.

An ordinary treaty of friendship, &c., has been signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and San Salvador. The other Central American Republics are expected to become parties.

Señor RIVAS will shortly return to Venezuela, as it is understood that the new Government contemplates changing the diplomatic agents.

Señor ESCALANTE has left for Costa Rica.

Secretary COBB decides that lava gas-burners are subject to a duty of twenty-four per cent., and cast-steel, in coils, to a duty of fifteen per cent.

POWERS will certainly be executed to-morrow.

WILLIAM NUGENT, an Irish laborer on the Washington Water Works, murdered an Irish girl, MARY SHELBEY, this morning in Georgetown, by cutting her throat. NUGENT is in jail. The officers saved him from being lynched.

Eighty patents were issued from the Patent Office during the past week.

Captain SETH BARTON, U. S. A., has been suspended from rank and command for three months, and restricted within the limits of his post, for having a citizen whipped by one of his soldiers. The Secretary of War approves the sentence.

The "bungling" attack by a Washington penny paper upon the popular representative here of Great Britain, because he dared to visit the coal mines of Pennsylvania in company with two Republican Senators, is regarded as an inexcusable outrage upon decency. England has never had an abler or a more watchful Minister near this Government. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

The subject of protecting the rights of citizens of the United States over the Nicaragua Transit route occupied the attention of the Administration, and measures will doubtlessly be taken to prevent any improper interference with them by Foreign Powers.

The War Department has received information from General JOHNSTON, but it gives nothing more of interest than what has recently appeared in the newspapers. The army at Camp Scott was waiting for supplies.

Dispatches for General SCOTT having been sent to his head-quarters direct, have not yet reached him in this city.

An important error was made in yesterday's dispatch, in relation to the letter of Mr. DALLAS, of the 8th of June, giving an account of an interview between him and Lord MALMESBURY. It should have read, "Lord MALMESBURY fully accepted the doctrine in the letter of Mr. CASS, of the 10th of April, as sound international law, and in no way conflicting with the treaty of 1842."

Execution of Murderers.

JAMES M'GEE AT BOSTON, AND JEAN BAPTISTE DESFORGES AND MARIE ANNE BELISLE AT MONTREAL.

BOSTON, Friday, June 25.

JAMES MCGEE, *alias* MCKEE, was hung at 10 o'clock, to-day, in the Rotunda of the Jail, for the murder of Deputy-Warden GALEN WALKER, in the State Prison, about eighteen months ago. Three to four hundred persons witnessed the execution. MCKEE was attended by the Rev. Mr. STICKNEY, who offered a prayer, and read the service of the Episcopal Church appropriate to the occasion. MCKEE remained stolid and indifferent, as he has been since the sentence. After being pinioned and seated on the trap, Sheriff CLARK read the death-warrant, and informed the culprit if he had anything to say, an opportunity was now offered. He remained silent. The black cap was adjusted, the drop fell, and he died without a struggle.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 25.

JEAN BAPTISTE DESFORGES and MARIE ANNE BELISLE, convicted of murder of CATHERINE PREVOST, at St. Jerome, last Winter, were executed in front of the Jail at 10 o'clock to-day, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The prisoners confessed their guilt and showed much calmness. This is the first execution in Montreal for 20 years.

The Reform Convention at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Friday, June 25.

The Reform Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and organized by choosing J. F. WALKER, of Glens Falls, President.

Resolutions were introduced on spiritualism, Anti-Slavery, marriage, maternity, the Bible, land reforms, free-trade, the Sabbath and divine worship.

Speeches were made by HENRY C. WRIGHT, S. P. BRITTAN, JOEL TIFFANY, MRS ERNESTINE L. ROSE, WM. GOODELL and Elder GRANT.

The Convention was held in a tent, and about 1,000 persons were present, the spiritualists predominating, but there were also a number of Abolitionists and temperance men. Three trance mediums speak to-night.

Shocking Accident at a Masonic Celebration.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, June 25.

A Masonic celebration was held in this place yesterday. After the oration, the meeting adjourned to a large hall for dinner. About seven hundred persons had entered the hall, when about half its floor gave way, precipitating about three hundred of the company to the next floor; and at the same instant the floor above followed, with a quantity of cutters fanning-mills, lumber, &c., burying the mass of people in the ruins. No one was killed, but from forty to fifty persons were wounded, some twenty of them badly. Mr. and Mrs. METCALF, of Wellsville, Mrs. DANIEL DEXTER, of Independence, Mrs. COLVIN, of Bingham, Pa., and a Mr. JOHNSON, of Friendship, are reported dangerously injured. At noon to-day all the sufferers were alive, and most of them comfortable.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Friday, June 25.

Parliament went into Committee of the Whole yesterday on the supplies, and is still sitting. Much excitement exists. A violent personal altercation took place between Inspector-General CAYLEY and Mr. GEORGE BROWN, but a fight between them was prevented by members interfering. There are yet no signs of adjournment.

Maine Republican State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, June 25.

The Republican State Convention, held at Augusta yesterday, unanimously nominated Hon. LOT M. MORRILL for Governor.

The British Admiral at Halifax, &c.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 25.

The British screw ship-of-the-line *Indus*, bearing the flag of Admiral STEWART, arrived here yesterday from Bermuda. The war steamer *Devastation* sailed from Bermuda for the West Indies on the 18th, and the *Atlanta* on the same day for the protection of the fisheries on the Coast of Newfoundland.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 25.

The Legislature will finally adjourn to-morrow. The Cocheco Railroad bill passed both houses to-day. Strong Republican resolutions on national topics are being discussed to-night.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 25.

At 10 o'clock this morning the weather was very close and sultry, the thermometer standing 88° in the shade. In the afternoon the wind changed to the east, and the mercury now (7 P. M.) marks 68°.

Conviction of Illegal Voters in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, June 25.

For three days a trial has been going on at the County Sessions of certain Democrats, charged with rioting and assault at the last election, in the Ninth Ward. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. PORTER and HOLSTEIN. At 10 o'clock to-night they were convicted, and sentence will be pronounced upon them to-morrow. Mr. COURTNEY, Democratic District-Attorney, conducted the case ably on the part of the people.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 25—10 A. M.

The weather is fine and clear with a southwest wind. The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool, 16th inst., for Quebec, is about due off Cape Race, but has not yet been heard of. The *Niagara* is considered due at Trinity Bay early next week.

THE GREAT REGATTA.

The Yacht Race Recided----The Rebecca Winner.

The yachts all passed Montauk Point at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, yesterday; the *Rececca* and *Madjie* being side and side. The fleet took the flood-tide in the Race, through which they rapidly passed, notwithstanding the light breeze from the southward.

Abreast of New-Haven the *Rebecca*, *Minnie* and *Una* had so far the start as to virtually decide the race.

At five minutes before 12, midnight, WM. YULE, Esq., who, with a party of friedes, was on board his yacht watching the arrival of the winning boat, saw the flash, and heard the quick resounding report of a gun. Shortly the outlines of a large sloop-yacht were distinguished shooting swiftly across the Sound from Sand's Point.

All was now excitement on board the *Glen Cave*. In a short time the two approached within speaking distance.

"What yacht is that? asked Mr. YULE.

"The *Rebecca* quickly answered a voice."

Instantly three cheers were given for the victorious craft with a hearty good will, in which the ladies joined.

The *Minnie* was reported next behind, at City Island, and the *Una* next at Captain's Island.

The *Rebecca* swept by, and at 12¾ o'clock this morning a gun from the stake boat anchored opposite Fort Schuyler announced that she had won the race.

Tee *Rebecca* was sailed by LUKE RUSSELL, the Pilot of the *Glen Cove*.

The night was very pleasant, but the wind light.

[We received the above news at 3¾ o'clock this morning by our own private express from Throgg's Neck.]

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, June 25.

The New-York racing yachts were spoken today at 1 o'clock, under the Long Island shore, nearly opposite this city, by the yacht *Mary*, belonging here. The *Rebecca* led, and the others came after her in the following order: *Una* first, *Madgie* second, schooner *Haze* third, and the remainder of the fleet badly behind.

The Great Atlantic Telegraph.

A DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN GUEST ON BOARD THE NIAGARA—MINISTER SEYMOUR'S INTRODUCTION—LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HUDSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25, 1858.

Everything connected with the laying of the Atlantic Cable possesses a peculiar interest at this particular time. Lieutenant the Baron BOYE, who is now on board the *Niagara*, presented to Captain HUDSON the following letter of introduction from the Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, our Minister at St. Petersburg:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, March 22, 1858.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of making you acquainted with the bearer of this letter, Lieutenant the Baron BOYE, aid-de-camp to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE.

Although he will need no special recommendation from this quarter, there is a duty devolving on me in the present instance which makes it proper that I should briefly notice the object of his visit to the *Niagara*. It is doubtless known to you already that the President of the United States, on the application of Mr. STOECKL, the Russian Minister at Washington, has consented that one officer of the Imperial Navy of Russia, such a one as his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE might be pleased to designate, should go on board the *Niagara* to witness the laying of the electric cable between Europe and America.

In consequence of that consent, which I have reason to believe was most cheerfully given, Lieutenant BOYE has been designated by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE for the purpose which you have before you. It has, therefore, become my duty, in accordance with advices from the Department of State, that I should furnish the officer with a suitable letter of recommendation to the commander of the *Niagara*.

The duty thus incurred may be considered, perhaps, as already fulfilled in the statement I have just made, nothing more being required I am sure by way of insuring Lieutenant BOYE the reception to which he is justly entitled.

The circumstances which have led to the selection of Lieutenant BOYE for the mission with which he is charged, should justify the addition of a few remarks before closing my letter. You will not fail to see in the arrangement I have herein briefly noticed, a gratifying proof of the friendly relations which subsist between the Government of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, and that of the United States. Such a view would, of itself, enhance the pleasure of receiving on the deck of your vessel an officer of the Imperial Navy.

Russia, though at some distance from the shores of the great ocean which it is to be hoped may soon be connected by the electric cable, is not indifferent to the sublime work in which you are about to engage. She sends as her representative, an officer of rank and abilities, one high in the confidence of his distinguished chief, the Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, that he may be witness to an undertaking which, if successful, will be hailed with joyful satisfaction throughout the civilized world.

In recommending Lieutenant the Baron BOYE to your kind consideration, I not only carry into effect the wishes of President BUCHANAN on the subject, but at the same time discharge a duty in the highest degree agreeable to myself.

Your position in the naval service of our country must have given you opportunity for learning something of the courtesies which officers of the United States Navy have been accustomed to receive from those of the Russian Navy, when the ships of the two nations have come together on distant seas; and no one, I may say, Captain, more fully appreciates the value of such courtesies, or knows better how to return them than yourself.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. SEYMOUR.

To Capt. W. L. HUDSON, U. S. Steamer *Niagara*.

Captain HUDSON, under date of June 10, writes to the Navy Department as follows:

"I have the honor to report that the telegraphic squadron, consisting of the *Niagara*, and Her British Majesty's steamers *Agamemnon*, *Valerous* and *Gorgon*, are now under way for the plateau, which we hope to reach, under sail, (it being necessary for the accompanying vessels to husband their coal until we arrive at that point,) in from seven to ten days, or sooner with favorable winds. Arriving at the position designated, we shall avail ourselves of the first propitious moment to splice the cable, get down the bight, and separate with care and circumspection, towards the respective places selected for landing the ends of the cable—the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* for the head of Valentia bay, Ireland, and the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for the head of Trinity bay, Newfoundland—which we hope successfully to reach, under the protection of that Almighty Power whom winds and seas obey, about the 1st of July. I avail myself of this occasion to report the continued good health of all on board."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Acceptation of the Cass-Herran Treaty by the House of Representatives.

Probable Concurrence of the Senate.

The schooner *Sciota*, from Carthagena, New-Granada, on the 27th ult., which arrived at this port on Thursday last, has brought intelligence of considerable importance from Bogota.

Our readers may remember that, by the last California steamer, no late intelligence was received from the interior of New-Granada. The mails had failed—kept back, it was stated, by the Government, in the hope that the announcement of the ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty might be taken out. This, however, was not the case. The Bogota Mail did not reach Carthagena in time for the British steamer, which left that port per Aspinwall, on the 26th; bu the news was received in season for the schooner *Sciota*, which sailed for New-York on the next day.

By this chance opportunity we have received the following important private letter from Bogota, announcing the acceptation by the New-Granadian House of Representatives of the Cass-Herran Convention in its original form. It was, moreover, expected that the Senate would yield to the feeling of the House, and to the influence of President OSPINA, who has been a warm advocate of the Treaty throughout. The letter, to which we refer, is as follows:

BOGOTA, Thursday, May 13, 1858.

The House of Representatives have accepted, in all its parts, the Cass-Herran Convention; but the Senate have not yet receded from their amendments and modifications. In a few days the two houses will meet in joint ballot, and will finally determine the question. You will probably know the result by the next steamer. Opinions vary as to which party will triumph, but it is considered more than probable that the House of Representatives will carry their point, as the Government will aid them and will bring all its influence to bear upon the ratification of the treaty.

President OSPINA, who has written an able pamphlet on the subject, feels that the stipulations of the Cass-Herran treaty are just; and he will do all in his power to preserve friendly relations between New-Granada and the United States.

Business is very dull.

News from Buenos Ayres.

THE QUARREL WITH URQUIZA—TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE—BUSINESS PROSTRATED.

By the arrival of bark *Dawn*, Capt. CHASE, we have Buenos Ayres papers to May 13, ten days later than previous advices.

The quarrel between URQUIZA and Buenos Ayres remained in *statu quo*. No further correspondence had taken place between the Governments, but the controversy occupied great space in the newspapers. The people, it is confidently stated, would agree to a reunion with the thirteen other provinces if URQUIZA should give up the Presidency; but they are firm in their determination not to submit to terms so long as he remains at the head of the Republic.

The cordial reception of Señor BELCARCE, the Envoy of Buenos Ayres at the Court of France, had much encouraged the Provincials against URQUIZA's demands, and the Government of Buenos Ayres was about to send a minister to advocate its cause at the Court of Brazil. URQUIZA had been detected in trying to influence the municipal elections of the Province by corruption, which created much excitement.

The most terrible shipwreck that has occurred for many years in the Rio de la Plate took place on May 9, when the schooner *Florde Salto* ran upon a sunken wreck on the Banco Chico, while on her passage from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, and out of thirty-six passengers, most of them people of good family, twelve were lost. The vessel sunk immediately. The survivors were picked up by an Italian bark.

Madame ANNA BISHOP was singing in Buenos Ayres with much success.

Arrived May 10, from Rosario, American brig *Volante*, PARK PALADIN, New-York.

Cleared May 10, for Paraguay, *Catharine Johnston*, with coal.

Business continued prostrated. Doubloons, May 13 quoted at 368@368½, at which there were transacted to the amount of 66 77.

News from British Guiana.

INCREASE OF TAXATION—APPLICATION FOR SEPOYS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, ETC.

By the arrival of the bark *Princeton*, we have a Demarara *Royal Gazette* of the 8th instant.

The Colonial Legislature had adjourned. They imposed no new taxes in the place of the old Registration Tax, but materially increased some of those previously in existence; from these sources it was calculated that the deficiency in the revenue would be supplied.

Resolutions for repeating the application made last year for Sepoys for agricultural laborers, and 1,000 of the graver offenders to be employed on the public works, were carried.

The bark *Hopewell* had arrived from St. Helena, with 240 Africans, and the screw-steamer *Clarendon*, from Calcutta, with 336 Coolies, 85 having died on the passage from cholera.

Cleared at Demarara, May 31, bark *Æronaut*, PECKNER, New-York.

Meeting of the Bar on the Death of Jonathan Miller, Esq.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. BENEDICT AND HOFFMAN.

Thursday, about noon, in pursuance of a notice to that effect, there was a meeting held in the Circuit Room of the Supreme Court, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late JONATHAN MILLER, Esq. Owing to the extreme heat, probably, the attendance was very small, and there appeared to be but little interest in the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by JOHN WHEELER, Esq., who called Ex-Judge EDMONDS to the chair, and Mr. LAROQUE to the post of Secretary. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Court of Common Pleas were requested to act as Vice-Presidents.

PETER Y. CUTLER, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, read certain resolutions in the usual form, sympathizing with the family of the deceased, and resolving that the members of the bar wear the usual badge of mourning during the space of thirty days.

ERASTUS BENEDICT, Esq., followed with a few remarks, speaking in the highest terms of the deceased and eulogizing his legal lore. He was not a brilliant man, but one possessing rare learning and profound good judgment. By choice he took a quiet and unassuming position, and therefore he had not been so widely known, but it was doubtful if any man in New-York had heard a word against him. He was an earnest, honest, useful lawyer, a conscientious, industrious citizen. When such men pass, it was eminently proper that we should gather together, out of respect to their memory. It was the only occasion when, as a body, the profession gather solemnly, to view true merit and faithfulness. He seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolutions.

JOHN HOFFMAN, Esq., thought that it was well for the young men, as well as those older than the deceased, to pay a tribute to one so well fitted as an example to those rising in the profession. He remembered that from the deceased he had received many of those little attentions which a young lawyer so much prizes, and with which the old men were so little apt to favor them.

Judge EDMONDS, in rising to put the question, concurred in all eulogies which had been pronounced.

The resolutions were then passed, and the meeting adjourned.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander Lumer, sailed on Thursday from Hampton Roads, for the Gulf. She touches at Key West for orders, and to communicate with Commodore McIntosh. The *Saratoga* takes the young Midshipmen, who have recently passed their examination, and who are to be distributed among the vessels attached to the Home Squadron. Their names are: A. V. Reed, N. Y.; J. A. Howell, N. Y.; C. L. Franklin, Ohio; H. L. Howison, Ind.; G. Dewey, Vt.; J. Bishop, Mo.; G. B. White, Pa.; H. M. Blue, N. J.; E. G. Furber, Ohio; W. C. Whittle, Va.; L. C. May, Tenn.; G. S. Storris, Ala.; W. A. Kerr, N. C.; J. Grimball, S. C.; A. Kautz, Ohio.—*Norfolk Herald, 23d.*

Mackerel are schooling in abundance in Newburyport bay. The schooner *Coral* seined one day last week, in the vicinity of the Isles of Shoals, 30 barrels.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Association of Massachusetts held its annual session in Dorchester, on Tuesday, June 22. About 50 clergymen were present. The Western Delegates from the Congregational Association were quite united in their opposition to the late action of the Tract Society. The Rev. Mr. HOLBROOK, of Iowa, was particularly severe. He said the Congregationalists were unanimous in withholding all contributions to the society. He repudiated the charge that the Congregationalists out West are not "sound in doctrine." He said they were more so than those of the East; that the Andover creed would not be regarded as sound "out West."

A christian gentleman, of Brooklyn, has purchased of the American Tract Society eighty copies of the life of the celebrated Missionary, DAVID BRAINARD. These are to be given to the students graduating in Yale, Williamstown and Amherst Colleges, who have experienced religion the past year, in the hope that the attention of many of them may be turned to the cause of Foreign Missions.

The Tennessee Baptist Association, held on the 12th of June, have taken a step backward in the work of Christian union. They have voted to refuse all exchanges with Pedo-Baptists as unbaptised persons, and to admit no one into their churches without re-baptism, who has been immersed by a Pedo-Baptist. In this day of union, when the walls of partition are removed in so good a degree, when Episcopal prelates and clergymen lead the business Prayer-meetings, when laymen of all sects meet and participate in unwritten prayers, when the Pedo-Paptist takes the baptistry of his Baptist brother to immerse his own converts, and when from Maine to Georgia and from Nantucket to California, meetings are held and crowded under the banner, "No sectarian topic to be discussed here"—when all this marks the age, the action of the Tennessee Baptists will meet with but little sympathy at least this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

Recent intelligence from Paris, received in this City, states that the American Chapel at Paris, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. SEELY, is quite prosperous. The Queen of Holland, in her recent visit to Paris, was a worshiper in the Chapel. The morning she made her *entrée*, she was expected; but the ladies, robed out in their expensive costumes, were quite rebuked when the Royal lady came in in such a plain and unpretending costume as the servants of our sovereign ladies would not wear.

For a long time the Mariners' Church in this City, under the charge of the Rev. CHARLES I. JONES, has been burdened with debt. One of the last acts of the late ANSON G. PHELPS was to subscribe $500 toward the extinction of that incumbrance. The good deed has lived after him; and the other day a rich man of this City saw the book and the subscription in the clear, bold hand of Mr. PHELPS, and he immediately wrote under it, "Blessed are the dead," &c., and then added his name with a like subscription of $500 attached.

The Bangor Theological Seminary, one of the most useful and successful in the land, has been enabled to add a new and splendid edifice to those already in existence. The foundation stone was laid a short time since, and the services were participated in by the Rev. Profs. POND and SHEPHERD, and the Rev Drs. TAPPAN and ADAMS. In the history of suffering sacrifice and devotion to the truth, the Professors of this Seminary, may claim the leading place.

Among the sad effects of the storm of the past week was the utter ruin of the Church of the Good Shepherd. This house stood out in the extreme part of New-York, on Fiftieth-street. It had been erected as a free church by the almost superhuman efforts of the Rev. RALPH HOYT. All that he had of time, talent, money, he gave to the great work of his heart. He has been years in this toil. He has gained stone by stone, and rafter by rafter, by importunity, and borne them to their place. He watched the structure as it rose day by day, and as the last stroke of work was done, and the last touch of the painter's brush was laid on, the whole thing, on the day of its completion, fell to the ground, a mass of unsightly ruins The loss is not far from $15,000.

A quarrel, at once disgraceful and ruinous, has long agitated the Church in South Amherst. The Rev. Mr. MERRILL is the Pastor. A part of the people want him to go, and a part want him to stay. Several councils have been called—but the councils have been as much at loggerheads as the Church—one council telling Mr. MERRILL to go, and the next telling him to stay. The Rev. Mr. MERRILL, like Lord NIGEL's servant, seems to know when he has a good parish, if the people do not know when they have a good Pastor. His removal would end the contest. He inclines to stay.

The Low Church—so called—in Pennsylvania, seem to quite regret the defeat of their candidate, in the election of the Rev. Dr. BOWMAN. They claim hat the Diocese is actually Low Church, but the comparison of the votes seems to show an increase o the High Church Party.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, the celebrated infidel, who, while in Congress, opposed so constantly the choice of a chaplain, has been converted during the past year, to the great joy of the religious community at the West.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. JESSE T. PECK, late of this City, who returned last week to California will be the candidate for the Episcopacy in that section of the land the coming season.

The proposed project of Dr. IVES, late Bishop of the Episcopal Church of North Carolina, to erect an American Theological Seminary at Rome, for the benefit of those converted Americans who desire to study near the Papal See before they take orders has failed for the present, owing to the commercia crisis.

The Sunday observance demanded by the laws of the State of New-York, and the attempt to give those laws an explicit enforcement, may make a digest of the laws under which the Metropolitan Police act, acceptable at the present time. In the 1 1 R. S., 4 edition, p. 81, Sec. 64, making it an offence to "disturb, interrupt or disquiet any assemblage of people met for religious worship by profane discourse, by rude and indecent behavior, or by making a noise, either within the place of worship, or so near it as to disturb the order and solemnity of the meeting," is the Section that makes the crying of newsboys on the Sabbath unlawful. A part of the same Section, that makes all "shows and plays, unless the same shall have been duly licensed by the proper authorities," applies to the lager bier theatricals. And that part that forbids all racing of any "animals, or gaming of any description" on the Sabbath, is applicable to the out-of-town horse-racing complained of. This Section authorizes any Police Justice to proceed "summarily" in all cases of violation. The fine of $25 goes to the Almshouse Department. And if the penalty is not immediately paid, with the costs, a commitment to the common prison for 30 days is the alternative.

SEC. 71 authorizes the seizure of all "wares, fruit, herbs, goods or chattels, exposed for sale, except meats, milk and fish, sold before 9 in the forenoon, and the goods so seized shall be sold on one day's notice, and the proceeds paid to the overseer of the town."

SEC. 81 forbids any inn, tavern or hotel-keeper to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday "except to lodgers in such inns, or to persons actually traveling on that day, in cases allowed by law." All violations are misdemeanors, and, on conviction, the punishment is imprisonment in the jail, workhouse or penitentiary. This section, by a decision of the Supreme Court, applies as well to persons licensed as to persons not licensed to sell liquors, and no person is allowed "publicly to keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday."

The question whether or not lager-bier is intoxicating has not been legally adjudicated. One Jury has found that it is not, and another may find that it is.

Section 70, 1 1 R. S., 4th edition, page 83, which forbids all shooting, hunting, fishing and gaming—all traveling, "unless in cases of charity or necessity; traveling to a place of worship, unless within twenty miles, servile work, &c., on the Lord's Day, has been obsolete law, for more than twenty years, though still on the Statute Book; but the other laws are in full vigor, and under them the Metropolitan Police now act.

A pamphlet on "The Sabbath as a festival appointed for recreation and enjoyment, by the Rev. J. L. HATCH, a Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn," has been extensively circulated by the "American Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty." Mr. HATCH has gained some fame and notoriety for his advocacy of Sunday amusements and other things not usually regarded as clerical. His opinions are not new and they gain all their force from his advocacy from the fact that he professes to be a Congregational clergyman. We believe that he was refused admission into the body of the Congregationalists of New-York and Brooklyn more than a year ago. His Congregationalism is, probably, of the Solus stamp. His essay is indorsed by a "Rabbi" of New-York. Had he sought it, he, perhaps, might have got both a Shaker, a Mormon, and a Hindoo backer, and as the fact that the Jewish organ has published his essay, is deemed worthy of note, perhaps any of our Sunday papers would do him the like fraternal service, if the production be not too rank to suit the taste of their patrons.

Lady Napier, with her children, is at the Tremont House, Bath. Lord Napier has taken rooms at the Nahant House this season.

THE STARS.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

The stately stars are proud and cold,
And walk for aye apart,
Nor know the joys they feel who clasp
Their kindred heart to heart.

O, bitter proud and cold are they!
They nightly hear our cries
Of pain ascend; but nevermore
Look down with dimmer eyes.

They see—ah! no; the poets err
Who bid us shun our race,
And give to Nature in our hearts
A confidential place.

She hath nor ear to hear our sighs,
Nor eye to mark our tears,
Nor voice to make our hopes a faith,
Nor arm to slay our fears.

Created dust, she dust remains,
And this her kindest power:
To bring a cherished friend to mind
When falls the lonely hour.

And should we give the dust our love,
And fly the friend in truth?
Alas! with those whose faith is thus
I walked in early youth.

But while I danced beneath the stars,
And deemed they shared my bliss,
A "nameless sorrow" took my hand,
And, staying, taught me this:

That human tears and smiles will soothe
When pain the light and dew;
That all the stars in heav'n are false,
And man, our brother, true.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, June, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

Douglas Jerrold's Wit.

DOUGLAS JERROLD did not first become known to the world as a wit, nor as a humorist, but as a reformer, and a philanthropist. The biographical sketch of him published some years since by the author of "Orion," represented him as a very different sort of person from what his biographers and eulogists have presented him to the world since his death. But he appears to have acquired a celebrity as a wit hardly inferior to that of SIDNEY SMITH, who, like JERROLD, made his start in life as a political reformer and a liberal. But the wit of the two was of a very different character. The wit of SIDNEY SMITH is full of rollicking humor and good nature, while the wit of DOUGLAS JERROLD is so strongly tainted with ill-natured sarcasm, that it often creates more pain than pleasure. The best and sharpest of his sayings that have been preserved were elicited by the foibles or imperfections of his friends, and could hardly have excited any other than unpleasant feelings in those who gave birth to them. The thing which may be said of him most to his credit is, that his friends were among the best men of his day, and those who knew him most intimately entertained the highest opinion of his genius, and loved him most tenderly. It is from what they report of him, rather than from the published evidence of his genius, that the world ranks him as one of the wittiest men of an age which abounded in wit and humorous productions. Immediately after his death his friends broke out with one accord in laudations of him and his genial, kindly nature, and the magnates of the literary world of London united in an ovation to his memory, which was not intended merely as a mark of respect, but to raise a fund for the benefit of those whom his generous nature had left in want.

His son has now collected in a volume, which has been published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, "Specimens of his Father's Wit, together with Selections, chiefly from his Contributions to Journals, intended to Illustrate his Opinions." There is, therefore, a good deal in the volume which cannot be called wit, but which has a special value as affording indications of his character. The value of the collection would have been greatly increased if the compiler had indicated the sources whence the specimens were drawn, for the point and force of an epigram often depend upon the occasion on which it was uttered.

Most of the specimens we have seen before, but the first one is new:

"A gentleman waited upon JERROLD one morning to enlist his sympathies in behalf of a mutual friend who was in want of a round sum of money, but this mutual friend had already sent his hat about among his literary brethren on more than one occasion. Mr. ——'s hat was becoming an institution; and the friends were grieved at the indelicacy of the proceeding. On the occasion to which we now refer, the bearer of the hat was received by JERROLD with evident dissatisfaction. 'Well,' said JERROLD, 'how much does —— want this time?'

'Why, just a four and two noughts will, I think, put him straight,' the bearer of the hat replied.

JERROLD—'Well, put me down for one of the noughts.'"

There is certainly some wit in this, but considering the occasion which struck it out, there is a good deal more of ill-nature.

The third specimen may be a very sagacious remark, but it is not in much danger of being cribbed, we should say, by any future edition of *Joe Miller:*

"Sir: There is but one path to substantial greatness—the path of statesmanship. For, though you set out in a thread-bare coat and a hole in either shoe, if you walk with a cautious eye to the sides, you'll one day find yourself in velvet and gold, with music in your name and money in your pocket."

But here is a really witty saying which Joe Miller will be certain to incorporate into his cyclopædia:

"The surest way to a woman's heart is to take aim kneeling."

And this:

"Character's like money, when you've a great deal you may risk some; for, if you lose it, folks still believe you've plenty to spare."

Another:

"With women as with warriors, there's no robbery—all's conquest."

Here is a specimen which is doubly offensive for its ill nature and its ill odor:

"A literary gentleman once said pretentiously to JERROLD, 'My dear JERROLD, you know, of course, what guano is?' 'No,' JERROLD replied: 'but I can understand your knowledge, you've had so much thrown at you in your time.'"

Some of his biographers have stated that he prided himself on never descending to puns, but his son gives the following as a specimen of his wit:

"JERROLD went to a party at which a Mr. PEPPER had assembled all his friends. JERROLD said to his host, on entering the room, 'My dear Mr. PEPPER, how glad you must be to see all your friends mustered!'"

Here is a specimen which has the very highest quality of wit—profound truth:

"JERROLD was in France, and with a Frenchman who was enthusiastic on the subject of the Anglo-French alliance. He said that he was proud to see the English and French such good friends at last. JERROLD—'Tut! the best thing I know between France and England—is the sea.'"

"Many a house in this town is a swan house, all white and fair outside; but only think of the black-legs that are working out of sight!"

Here is a specimen which might have appeared among BEECHER'S *Life Thoughts*, without any suspicion of its parentage:

"PEWS.—What a sermon might we not preach upon these little boxes! small abiding-places of earthly satisfaction, sanctuaries for self-complacency—in God's own house, the chosen chambers for man's self-glorification! What an instructive colloquy might not the bare deal bench of the poor church-goer hold with the soft-cushioned seat of the miserable sinners who chariot it to prayers, and with their souls arrayed in sackcloth and ashes, yet kneel in silk and miniver."

But, here again is a specimen of true wit:

"A man's in no danger so long as he talks his love; but to write it is to impale himself on his own pot-hooks."

Douglas Jerrold's Wit makes a very handsome volume, and a very pleasant one for desultory reading. Whoever reads it through will lay it down with the conviction that JERROLD was not only a wit but something infinitely better—a man who loved his own species, and used the talent that God had given him to promote their happiness.

Following The Drum, is the stirring title of a very lively and pleasant volume of personal adventures, by Mrs. VIELE, published by RUDD & CARLETON. Mrs. VIELE is an accomplished lady, well known in New-York society, who entered the army a few years ago by way, not of West Point, but of Grace Church, with the enthusiasm for the service which might have been expected in the daughter of a regiment. Her imagination was as full of glorious pictures of military life as those that inflamed the heart of young Norval; and, like the hero of the Grampian Hills, she longed to follow to the field some warlike lord. "My beau ideal hero," she says, "would have completely lost his identity without his sword and epaulets; and as for my beau ideal heroine, the Maid of Saragossa was a poor, tame, spiritless creature compared to her." With aspirations like these, she of course felt as proud and happy as a princess royal, with the trousseau with which, as she informs us, she was endowed in Grace Church the day of her enlistment, which "consisted of a mortgage on a camp kettle, mess chest, bundle of canvas, and set of tent poles." It was a dash to her aspiration for military glory that her first experience of duty was at a recruiting station in the very quiet and prosy town of Burlington, in Vermont. After six months spent in this humdrum kind of military life, which was a kind of drum of a wholly different character from that which she longed to follow, orders came from Washington to join the first Regiment of United States Infantry, at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, on the lower Rio Grande. The journey was made by the way of Havana and New-Orleans, which affords our Bellona some favorable opportunities for giving lively sketches of those places. From New-Orleans they proceed on their journey by way of Galveston, and there, as at all other places where she stops, she finds abundant subjects for her pointed and picturesque pen. The journey thence to Ringgold Barracks, is exceedingly well described and nothing escapes the keen eye of our enthusiastic journalist, who has a special fondness for *genre* pictures, and revels in describing the whimsical specimens of humanity which she encounters. Soon after her arrival in the Barracks, she had opportunities for seeing something of the skirmishing warfare of camp life on the Western frontier, in some engagements with the wild men of the forest and prairie. Her descriptions of Texan life and manners, and of the splendors of tropical scenery, as of the rugged characters which give a romantic picturesqueness to the frontier, are full of most admirable touches which indicate ability of a very high order, and afford promise of something better hereafter. It is very rarely that we have had the pleasure of welcoming a more successful *débutante* in the walks of literature. Mrs. VIELE followed the drum but a short time, and we come to the "last tap" sooner than we desired. Her book is not a biography, nor a history, but only a portfolio of artistic sketches; but such as it is, it is what she intended to make it—lively, familiar, good-natured and readable.

The most remarkable narrative of slave-life which has yet appeared—more remarkable in every respect than the story of *Uncle Tom*, or any other fiction of the kind, is *Father Henson's Story of His Own Life*, which has just been published by JEWETT, of Boston, with an introduction by Mrs. STOWE, in which she says that HENSON "was born a slave, in a heathen land, and under a heathen master." But he was born in Maryland, and his master was a heathen only in the sense that all slave-owners are heathens. HENSON remained a slave until he was over thirty years old, when he made his escape from bondage, made his way to Canada, where he became a Methodist preacher, and founded the settlement of Dawn, which is composed chiefly of fugitive slaves. He has been to England, was well received by the most eminent men in the nation, and was offered by Lord GREY, when that nobleman was at the head of the Colonial Office, an office in India, to superintend the experiments in cotton-planting. The narrative is admirably well-written, wholly free from cant and exaggeration, and bears upon its face the appearance of perfect truthfulness. One of the most singular incidents narrated by *Father Henson*, is an account of his master having induced him to run off from Maryland to Kentucky with all his slaves, to save them from being sold by the Sheriff for debt.

The Life and Times of Hugh Miller, by THOMAS N. BROWN, of which Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON have published an "author's edition," is not so full and comprehensive a biography of the remarkable man who forms the subject of it as we should have expected from the "eminent Scotch divine," the author is represented to be. It is, however, a very readable volume, and the principal events of MILLER'S life are narrated in a pleasant style. But the author has made an attempt, which will be likely to find a good many opponents and occasion some controversy, to prove that HUGH MILLER is better entitled to be regarded as the representative man of Scotland than either BURNS or SCOTT. But how would it sound to call Scotland, the land of MILLER, as it is often called "the land of BURNS and SCOTT?" In the sense in which the author of this history of HUGH MILLER calls him Scotland's representative man, he is much less entitled to the distinction than Sir ANDREW AGNEW. But Mr. BROWN thinks that "the nation whose religious struggles surpassed even the splendor of her conflicts for civil freedom, cannot call the author of the *Holy Fair* a type of the children of the covenant." Still, for a' that, and a' that, Scotchmen will still be proud to claim the author of "Scots wha hae," as their countryman, and adopt him as their representative man.

We have recently seen several inquiries in the papers as to the authorship of that often-quoted couplet—

"Think that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done,"

And we find the information sought for in the new edition of *Familiar Quotations*, by JOHN BARTLETT, just published by him in Cambridge, Mass. The couplet, it seems, occurs in the collection of Albums in the British Museum, and was written by JACOB BOBART, of Oxford, who died about 1726. This collection of quotations is the best arranged and most valuable one of the kind that has ever been published; it is not, like the common books of quotations, intended to give information to the unlearned as to the meaning of the Latin and French phrases which are current in conversation and literature, but to give the exact readings of familiar proverbs and the names of their authors. There are few persons who could tell the origin of the popular superstition, or belief, that oysters are unwholesome food in any month without an R in it; this belief can hardly be regarded as a quotation, but it appears that the idea was first suggested in *Butler's Dyet's Dry Dinner*, 1599, where it is stated that, "it is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their name to eat an oyster." We gain a new idea of the all-pervading wisdom of SHAKESPEARE from the fact that of the 388 pages of quotations in the volume, which comprise nearly all in familiar use from the times of MOSES down to the present, the quotations from Shakespeare make 66 pages. The quotations from the "Holy Scriptures" which are arranged by themselves and include also the Book of Common Prayer, make but 25 pages. The value of this useful little volume is greatly increased by an index by which any quotation desired may be found.

The oldest city in the United States, and almost the only one that can exhibit anything like a respectable ruin, is the drowsy little city of St. Augustine in East Florida. Very little is known about it except by those who have made its history a special subject of study, or the few invalids who resort to it from the North for the benefit of its delicious atmosphere, which, if all reports are to be believed, is the finest and most equable in the world. It is astonishing that a place within our own Union, so easily accessible, which abounds in every luxury that can be grateful to an enfeebled body, and where the cost of living is so reasonable, should be so little resorted to by invalids while there are so many who go to Europe to suffer and die in Italy and France. A very interesting history of St. Augustine and its antiquities, by GEO. R. FAIRBANKS, has been published by CHARLES B. NORTON. The author has included in his work some of the most interesting events connected with the early history of Florida, and devoted a considerable part of his volume to an account of the Huguenot Colony which settled there in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The Cyclopædia of Modern Wit and Humor—edited by W. E. BURTON—forms two large and richly illustrated volumes, making together 1,124 pages, of which 608 pages are occupied with specimens from American authors. It furnishes the best idea of the peculiar characteristics of American humor that has yet been published, and will astonish many by the evidences which it gives of our national wealth in this kind of literature. The second volume is devoted to Irish, Scotch and English humor, the specimens of the latter being of course by far the most numerous and the most racy. The wood-cut illustrations are mostly original, and many of them are very excellent, and in addition to them there are twenty-four portraits of English and American authors, engraved on steel. Mr. BURTON has prefaced the work, for it is a work which must have cost no small amount of intellectual and intelligent labor, with a well-written essay on wit and humor, in which the question as to what constitutes the difference between them is left—where all other essayists who have attempted to explain it have left the question—unexplained. The volumes are most gracefully dedicated by the editor to his daughters, "whose keen and delicate perception of the witty and the humorous, materially assisted him in his researches, and whose exertions as copyists saved him many weary hours of labor." The "Cyclopædia" forms a capital collection for a country library, or for the cabin of a steamship, or for any other place where the solace of genial and innocent mental recreation may be needed.

The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth is the title of a small story, in verse, by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, published by RUDD & CARLETON, in the dainty style in which they present their young poets to the public. It is an Arabian tale; the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid, who will be the idol of poets and romancers to the end of time, that he might enjoy the agreeable society of GIAFFER the Barmecide, determined to make that charming person his brother-in-law by uniting him in marriage to his sister, the Princess of Abassa; but the foolish Haroun also determined that though they were man and wife according to law, they should still remain strangers to each other, an absurd idea which the parties chiefly interested in the arrangement very wisely frustrated. But they were punished for it, and paid their lives as the price of their pleasure. The story is not very clearly told, the poetry is not so voluptuous as the subject demands, and the motive of the whole is not by any means elevated.

The sixth volume of *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, published by LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, contains several papers of great interest, among which is "Some Account of the Society of Cincinnati," by ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, and a very interesting paper, by WILLIAM B. REED, on "The Acadian Exiles, or French Neutrals in Pennsylvania." The first volume published by the Society under a new system, by which any person who contributes twenty dollars will be entitled to all its future publications, was the fifth of the series, and includes a history of BRADDOCK'S Expedition.

California Life Illustrated, by WILLIAM TAYLOR, published by CARLTON & PORTER, is a plain and unambitious account of the Gold State as it appeared to the author from a rather different stand-point than that from which most adventurers in the diggings viewed it. He landed in San Francisco in 1849, and, instead of prospecting for gold, commenced the more profitable course, morally speaking, of preaching to the reckless people whom he found there. Mr. TAYLOR gives a lively and hearty account of his missionary labors, and affords a better opportunity for judging of the state of society and manners than we have found in any other volume on California. His book is illustrated with a great number of not very well drawn nor very well engraved views.

Pearls of Thought, is the very pretty and appropriate title of a small volume of selections from the best authors, published by Messrs. STANFORD & DELISSER. The pearls have been strung together by "F. S." the initials of the compiler of that very popular and excellent volume the *Salad for the Solitary*. It may seem a very easy matter to make a selection of choice bits from the treasures of literature, like the *Pearls of Thought*; but let any one make the attempt and he will find that it can only be done by extensive reading of good authors, and not even then, without the intuitive tact which enables the picker-up of pearls to select the best things from the best sources, which when segregated from their native mines, will appear like perfect productions by themselves. The art of scissoring, of clipping, selecting and arranging the pearls of literature, is an art which few have understood. The *Pearls of Thought*, in the small volume before us, evince not only extensive reading, but a pure and exquisite taste in their selection.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

The Magazines furnish the best, or at least the most acceptable reading for hot weather; they can be conveniently carried in the coat pocket or travelling-bag, and are equally adapted to railroad cars, steamboats, the quiet of a cottage by the sea-side, or the shady piazza of a watering-place hotel. And the Editors of these popular works appear to have taken special pains to adapt them to the relaxing influences of the season.

The *Atlantic*, now in its ninth month, is more magazinish than any of its predecessors, and better suited to the popular taste. With the exception of the first article, which is the conclusion of a very excellent, but, like many other excellent things, rather heavy series of papers on the "Catacombs of Rome," the magazine may be read right through, without stopping to think. And this is one great point gained in magazine manufacture—to amuse the reader without taxing his brain too heavily. We cannot notice each article, but we may mention those that are specially good in their way, and their way is a very good way. "Songs of the Sea" is a pleasant piece of marine gossip, which none but a sailor could have written. The "Kinloch Estate" is the commencement of a capital story. "The Gaucho" has the charm of style connected with thorough knowledge of a capital subject. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" is as good as ever, which is high praise enough. "The American Tract Society" is a delicious piece of writing; let the readers of it differ as they may as to the argument, no one can fail to relish the piquancy and literary grace of the writing. The Literary Notices of the *Atlantic* are good, but too few and slight for a monthly of its literary pretensions.

"HARPERS'" maintains its well-established character in all respects, and the "Virginians," we are very glad to see, is improving. The July installment has more of the Thackeray humor than all the others put together. The original stories in *Harper* for the past month or two have been exceedingly good.

The *Knickerbocker* is looking up again among the monthlies. The July number comes out with a new co-editor, Dr. NOYES, author of *Roumania*, and we notice the return to its pages of J. G SAXE, who has a characteristic poem, and STODDARD and HOLMES, too, are among the contributors, while the leader is from a new and able writer, Mr. E. L. GODKIN. A finely-engraved portrait of the autocrat of the "Breakfast Table," graces the July number.

THE CASE OF CUNNINGHAM AGAIN.

The Facts in it, as Established by the Evidence on Both Sides, Reviewed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter signed "Justice," published in your paper to-day, gives a very fair statement of the grounds on which four of the Jurymen, in the case of CUNNINGHAM, indicted for the murder of McLAUGHLIN, dissented from the opinion of the remaining eight, who were in favor of finding a verdict, involving more or less of punishment. The letter of "Justice" is substantially the legal argument and view of facts advanced by Judge WHITING on behalf of the prisoner; and that the learned Judge should have made a great impression upon the mind and memory of your correspondent is not to be wondered at by any one who heard the earnestness, cogency, and rhetorical skill with which he persisted in bringing his client before the Jury as an injured innocent, more deserving a service of plate than State Prison.

Now as I was present during the entire trial, and formed an opinion—a very strong one—on the other side, perhaps you will allow me to state the views of the matter, as eloquently set forth by the Assistant District Attorney on behalf of the prosecution,—views with which I entirely agreed, and conditions of fact which we find thoroughly substantiated in the midst of conflicting testimony.

It is established, then, by *all* the evidence in the case, that the quarrel with McLOUGHLIN on that evening, was commenced by CUNNINGHAM. PETRIE and McLAUGHLIN were arguing together about MORRISSEY, when CUNNINGHAM came up to where they stood and began the dispute—as Mr. SEDGWICK forcibly observed—by a "direct reflection" on McLAUGHLIN'S courage, prisoner telling deceased to reserve his conversation till MORRISSEY was present, and thereby clearly insinuating, that under these circumstances the prisoner would be "*afraid* to speak his mind." Two witnesses further testified, that when CUNNINGHAM advanced on this occasion, he seized hold of McLAUGHLIN'S coat-collar; the other witnesses did not see the act, but this was no contradiction to the affirmative evidence of Messrs. YOUNG and ALLEN, who both swore positively that they saw it, and could not be mistaken.

It is established, secondly, that CUNNINGHAM, having thus originated the brawl, had at least one opportunity to withdraw from it unmolested, to wit, while PETRIE had McLAUGHLIN clenched on the floor, TURNER and all others present taking sides with PETRIE, who was the friend of CUNNINGHAM. Indeed, it is clear from the evidence that McLAUGHLIN had but one friend in the room; while the 15 or 20 "fancy" gentlemen present, invariably took sides with CUNNINGHAM during all stages of the three hours' wrangle. Their appearance and evidence on the witness stand abundantly satisfied me of the side on which their feelings were enlisted. "McLAUGHLIN is dead," said Mr. SEDGWICK, "and the memory of these witnesses is just such as we might expect, where the mere name of a dead enemy is found in conflict with the interests of a living friend." They remembered every epithet of abuse McLAUGHLIN had applied to CUNNINGHAM; they all swore there was "jawing backwards and forwards for some hours;" and yet not one solitary man could remember a solitary syllable uttered by the prisoner, except those words of supposed "legal warning," which, to my mind, gave the highest evidence of a cunning and cowardly design to get on the windward side of the law, and then do a deliberate and cruel murder.

All the witnesses testified that McLAUGHLIN did no more on any occasion that night than seize the prisoner by the coat-collar, and this action amongst men of that class, we think, is nothing either unusual or degrading. Twice on that night he had seized him and let go his hold without striking or attempting to strike a blow. On the third seizure, and this is established by all the evidence, McLAUGHLIN caught hold of the prisoner's coat-collar with his left hand, drew him half way forward over the counter, and held him in that position from four to six minutes, during all which time the "jawing backwards and forwards" went on, but no single act of violence or even menace of personal injury proceeded from the deceased to CUNNINGHAM. Four witnesses testify that during all this period (from four to six minutes) they distinctly saw the prisoner's right hand resting, open and palm downward on the counter—the most natural position for a man holding another across the counter with his left hand. Three witnesses standing in favorable positions to observe, and friendly to CUNNINGHAM, state that they did not see McLAUGHLIN'S right hand at all—did not notice it, at least, although they saw the whole transaction; and only one witness, who had all the signs of weak intellect, and acted as doorkeeper and bottle-washer at the ball-room where the homicide occurred, gave evidence that he saw McLAUGHLIN'S right hand clenched and drawn back to its full length behind him, in an attitude so peculiar that (if true) it could not have escaped the notice of any one present possessing common eyesight and a position from which the parties could be seen.

CUNNINGHAM, then, it is shown by all the witnesses, commenced the difficulty with words peculiarly hurtful to the "honor" of McLAUGHLIN as a fighting man; on the evidence of two uncontradicted witnesses he even began by laying hold of the unarmed man whom he afterwards shot. And here let me say, without any love for HARVEY YOUNG or others of his tribe, that I believe YOUNG'S character just as good—and no better—than that of the great majority of the witnesses in this case. Against ALLEN, the keeper of the place, no imputation was advanced; and he and YOUNG both testified to the seizure of deceased's coat-collar by the prisoner.

If CUNNINGHAM had been afraid of McLAUGHLIN, why did he accept McLAUGHLIN'S challenge to meet him in the middle of the floor, and move out from behind the bar, for that purpose? If he so feared the deceased, why did he not quit the scene of irritation which he had himself provoked, when PETRIE had McLAUGHLIN on the floor?

On these facts, and applying the principles of law contended for by Mr. SEDGWICK in a speech of singular ability and force, and taking the law for this particular case as laid down in the Recorder's charge, I could form no other opinion, taking the most lenient view of the facts, than that the prisoner had been guilty of manslaughter in the third degree; and according to the strictest letter of the law—overruled by recent usages here, on the wisdom of which I have no opinion to offer—that he was guilty of deliberate murder, rather aggravated on his part by the tricky and small precautions he took to secure impunity for an act which was one (as it seemed to me) of predetermined malice.

Let me be understood as intending to cast no reflection on the four gentlemen who considered the case one of justifiable homicide. I know them to be upright, conscientious and law-abiding citizens; and I admit that the conflict of evidence on minor points in the case, and the great moral weight which Judge WHITING throws on the side of whatever cause he is engaged in,—these causes I can understand as naturally producing such a "reasonable doubt" in the minds of the four gentlemen that they could not, consistently with their oaths, act otherwise than they did. I differ from them with the utmost deference, and protest against any censure for the exercise, on their part, of the best judgment and most patient investigation they could give. ORDER.

The Cunningham Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of to-day, is contained two letters over the respective signatures of "Wayne" and "Justice," relative to the above case, in which your correspondents handle you "without gloves," for the free expression of your views upon the verdict of the four jurors who insisted that no offence had been committed by CUNNINGHAM which rendered him amenable to the law; but had merely acted to the deceased (Paudeen) in a manner which was perfectly justifiable. At least their verdict implied as much.

Now, Sir, I cannot conceive how "Justice" could expect, especially with such feeble views of the subject-matter as are set forth in his letter, to thrust into the mind of any intelligent person, as a fact, that the minority of that Jury were right, and the majority wrong, as he alleges they were. His whole argument, in fact, as is invariably the case, is killed by the very quotation he makes from the Statute for its support.

If "Justice" will review that section of the Statute defining "Justifiable Homicide," and which he quotes in his letter for the benefit of the four dissentient jurors, he will, I am assured, find nothing therein contained which will, under any construction, adapt itself favorably to the accused; but if, on the other hand, he will look into and examine the statutory definition of manslaughter and its respective degrees, he will readily discover that there are two degrees of manslaughter upon which a conviction could have been had, viz: the third and the fourth, either of which would apply.

"Justice" argues that if the accused had committed any offence, it must have been either "murder" or "justifiable homicide." This he ought to know is not the case; but he has probably been misled by the remark to the Jury of the defendant's counsel that they must either convict of murder or acquit his client. "Justice," however, should bear in mind that it was a suggestion made to the Jury in the capacity of "counsel," and not otherwise.

There are four degrees of manslaughter, of either of which a person indicted for murder may be convicted. Now, in order to justify CUNNINGHAM in the part he took in the late homicide, and to entitle him to an actual acquittal, he must have had "a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished."

There seems, however, a great lack of testimony in support of any such theory. The gist of the whole matter, judging from the testimony, seems to be that the accused and the deceased, whilst visiting one of the low dance-houses so prevalent in this City, got into an altercation in respect to the character of one MORRISSEY—a man not wholly unknown to the authorities, and whose character would be likely to be analyzed in such a house. The accused defended MORRISSEY, in his absence, for which interference the deceased threatened to "slap his face," and, as is alleged, chased him behind the bar for that purpose, and from which place the pistol shot was fired which ended in Paudeen's death.

The fair and just inference, therefore, is, that had Paudeen succeeded in getting CUNNINGHAM into his power, he would only have carried out his threat, and in the common parlance of the circle in which the parties moved, have "licked" him. This, in law, would have been no felony, nor "imminent danger," &c. And consequently, there was no need for the use of an instrument of the character of the one used.

I feel it right to say, Sir, that I, in common with the mass of this community, feel no grief for the loss of such a man as Paudeen, but rather rejoice at his death, regarding it as a relief to society. A man who has "revelled" in vice from his cradle to the grave, could expect little else than a violent end. The moral effect, however, is not the legal effect.

The legal effect would be, if the verdict of the Jury, as given by the four jurors whom "Justice" seeks to uphold, had been unanimous, that for each assault committed, (although against the Statute,) the aggressor's life must be the penalty for the offence, because a Jury indorses it. This City is large, and yet growing, from the constant incoming of foreigners; do not let us, then, establish this pernicious doctrine, as a guide-post either to the native, the adopted citizen, or the stranger, that if he is "slapped in the face," or "pulled over a counter," the law of the State of New-York will justify him in taking the life of his assailant. W. P. J.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Gen. Lane's Trial for Murder.

FOURTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

LAWRENCE, Thursday morning, June 17, 1858.

A. D. Searl, sworn—I have filed a diagram with the Court this morning; it is one I made of the various localities, the ground and objects described about the premises of J. H. Lane and Gains Jenkins; the distances are correctly taken with instruments, and noted on the diagram.

The diagram was here produced to the Court.

G. W. Smith, sworn—I think it was on the Tuesday afternoon before Col. Jenkins was killed—but it might have been a few days earlier—I was in company with Gen. Lane and Mr. Stephens, the lawyer; it was near the head of the stairs leading to Lane's office, in Lawrence; I cannot state what we were talking about first; I was waiting for Mr. Christian to come; did not hear what Lane and Stephens were talking about; the first thing that attracted my attention upon the subject was, Lane said Jenkins had come to his well with an axe to break off the lock; that he was absent at the time Jenkins came there; he said Jenkins dare not come there when he was at home; that Mrs. Lane had taken the axe from him and run him out of the yard; he said if he came into the yard when he was there, he would kill him; think he made use of that expression three or four times; he then remarked that Jenkins was insane upon the subject of the claim; up to this time neither Stephens nor myself had spoken; I then spoke and said I thought he (Lane) was the most insane of the two; that no sane man would talk of shooting another for coming to his well for water; I had made these remarks rather emphatically, he having repeated his threats towards Jenkins so often that I took the liberty to reprimand him; I don't know that Stephens spoke; the only answer Lane made was, that if Jenkins ever came into that yard when he was there, he would shoot (or kill) him; that is all I recollect that was said at the time on the subject; I now remember that he further said, if he had been at home when he (Jenkins) came with the axe to knock the lock off, he would have killed him then; he said his family sent for him at the time, but when he got over there Jenkins had gone; don't think I ever heard Lane threaten Jenkins before.

Cross-examined—I never heard Jenkins intimate that he would kill or injure Lane; but have heard him say that Lane threatened to kill him; but he said he didn't fear Lane, as he believed he was a coward; I have been very intimate with Jenkins.

Question—Have you stated to any body, since the death of Gains Jenkins, that Jim Lane was a d——d scoundrel, and any one that defended him was one also?

Answer—I have stated it in those words, but may have said worse; I have said that I have had thirty years' experience in public life, and that Lane was the most corrupt man that I had ever known in all my experience, and that he ought to have been shot on the spot; in some conversations I have got rather warm, when men have attempted to justify him, and have wound up in this way, that whoever defended Lane was a d——d scoundrel; I have only referred, in all I have said about Lane, to the murder, and have none but friendly feelings toward him in other respects; General Lane did not state, as I recollect, that Jenkins had insulted his wife at the time referred to; the Mr. Stephens referred to was Mr. Jenkins' lawyer in the claim case; I did not hear Lane tell Stephens, as the attorney of Jenkins, that he wanted him (Stephens) to tell Jenkins that the only way they could get along peaceably was for him (Jenkins) to stay on his premises, and permit Lane to stay on his, and that he wanted no difficulty with him; but this question brings to mind that Lane did say that as soon as Jenkins' crops were ready to harvest, he (Lane) intended to take two-thirds of them, and leave him one-third; I replied that I thought he would have a good time of it; this conversation was as much with me as with Stephens, but I think Stephens did not speak.

Q.—Have you not stated publicly in the town of Lawrence, in presence of many persons, that if your evidence would convict Gen. Lane of killing Gains Jenkins, that you would walk fifty miles to give it in, or words to that effect?

A.—I am very certain I never did; I did not say I would walk fifty miles to testify; I am opposed to capital punishment, and that was my reason for saying he ought to have been shot at the time; besides, I did not suppose he would get justice in the courts—I knew others had not, and that was another reason for my saying he ought to have been shot; have also said the men who shot at Lane, behaved badly, and ought to be punished for not shooting better.

Q.—Have you not stated in the town of Lawrence that the two men who shot at Lane, at the time he killed Jenkins, ought to be shot, or killed, for not shooting better?

A.—I don't recollect the words I used—but did say, after they were arrested, that they ought to be convicted for not shooting better, and that this was the only offence in my opinion they were guilty of.

Q.—Have you not stated, since the death of Jenkins, in the town of Lawrence, that you would like to be the executioner of Lane, and put the rope around his neck.

A.—No, Sir, nothing of the kind, nor anything like it; I came from Pennsylvania to Kansas; I believe I was elected the Governor of Kansas on the 4th of January last.

Direct resumed—Mr. Thomas Stephens I have referred to, I have been informed has gone to Ohio.

Duncan C. Allison, sworn—I am a clerk in Mr. Hornsby's store; Gen. Lane purchased some shot a few days before the death of Mr. Jenkins, at the store; he got about half a pound; he said he wanted a few to load his gun: he asked me if we had any powder, I told him we had none; he said something about getting it somewhere else; he went out then; Gen. Lane did not pay for the shot.

[Witness here presented a specimen of the shot he sold Gen. Lane—98 in number.]

Cross-examined—I brought over 98 shot; I suppose that would be an ordinary load; I am acquainted with loading guns; Gen. Lane did not examine the shot; think he must have called for small shot, as I put up small ones; we had two smaller sizes; I saw Mr. Jenkins in the forenoon of the day of the homicide at the store; I am not well enough acquainted with him to say whether he had been drinking; he appeared more in earnest than usual when talking; I saw him at the bar of the saloon twice that forenoon, but did not see him drink; heard him talking with Mr. Hornsby about Lane's driving his hired man away from the well, and that Lane had threatened him; he said he was going to get water, that he had been drinking slough water long enough; he said Lane had threatened to shoot him, but that he did not fear him, for he was a coward and had been proven such; said he should get water cost what it would; this was 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day he was shot; he appeared more in earnest than usual.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles Duncan, sworn—About seven or eight days before the death of Gains Jenkins, General Lane came into our store and bought some powder; I was at the store of Hornsby when he came and inquired for powder and shot; they told him they only had shot; he then asked me if we had powder at our store; I replied, we had; he then went over with me and got some powder; he got a very small quantity, and did not pay for it; there was so little we made no charge for it; he said he wanted but very little, and did not say what he wanted of it; I should suppose there was enough for four or five charges; think it was Thursday evening before the occurrence.

R. J. Hamilton, sworn—I was present when General Lane took away a gun from Thomas Bushnell that he had borrowed; he did not say what he was going to do with it; it was in the night time; I was in bed and heard him ask for it, and understood he took it away.

Samuel F. Tappan, sworn—About a week before Mr. Jenkins was shot, I met General Lane at the Eldridge Hotel, going towards home; he asked if I had any Sharpe's rifle caps: he had a Sharpe's rifle with him, in his hand at the time; I said I had none; he asked where he could get them; I said I thought he could at Mr. Kimball's; that is all I know about it; he said he was taking the rifle over home; said nothing of any difficulty with any one; think it was the day, or about the time, Mrs. McDaniel was here from Fort Scott, for arms.

Miss Rose Jenkins, sworn—I knew Gains Jenkins when he was living, I am acquainted with the house and premises called the Chapman Place, that is on the quarter-section occupied by Mr. Jenkins' family, and Mr. Jenkins has been using water from the well on that place near the Chapman house, about two years; I live with Mr. Jenkins' family.

Cross-examined—I am sister of Mr. Jenkins; the Chapman Place spoken of is the same place where General Lane lived.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The evidence for the prosecution will close to-morrow forenoon, and probably that of the defence will consume the balance of the week.

General LANE managed to get the indulgence of the Court a few moments just before adjournment, when he addressed it with unusual pathos and energy, asking at their hands for a speedy conclusion of the trial, and shrewdly pleading for "*mercy* and justice" at their hands. It takes no philosopher to see the profound intention of such a proceeding. RANDOLPH.

The Dudley Observatory Controversy—Letter from Dr. Gould.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to two articles published in your paper within a few days, and reflecting upon both my personal and my scientific character.

The student of science and investigator of nature has, in our present organization of society, but one recompense, outside of his own conscientiousness. This is his reputation. And although those who pursue science for her own sake early learn to disregard alike that transient notoriety and that temporary neglect which spring from artificial popular impressions as to their scientific attainments or powers, and to prize only the verdict of competent tribunals upon these subjects; still, like other men, they cannot willingly allow imputation upon their moral character,—their honor or their faith,—to pass unrepelled.

Circumstances which I deeply regret, but which seem to have been inevitable results of the only course compatible with my ideas of duty, have led to unpleasant relations between certain members of the Board of Trustees of the Dudley Observatory and myself. These circumstances, together with their results, are under investigation by my colleagues of the Scientific Council of the Observatory, Professors JOSEPH HENRY, A. D. BACHE and BENJAMIN PIERCE. These gentlemen form the tribunal to which the trustees have appealed, and in their hands I willingly leave the determination of the matters referred to them. Until their decision shall have been given, it would be eminently inappropriate in me to appeal to any other tribunal, and to the judgment of such men I shall always be proud to defer.

Instead of replying to your remarks, therefore, I will only remind you that they were based upon *ex parte* views; that they contain statements which I pronounce unfounded in fact—some of them, indeed to an extent which would be ludicrous were the interests at stake less vital; and that their only intent seems to be to forestall public sentiment upon matters now under investigation by an authority whose competence, in every respect, is undisputed, and whose award cannot fail to become publicly known.

Should occasion ever demand, and propriety allow, I think that entire publicity, regarding the origin and progress of the present difficulties, might be desirable, and I am well aware that it would not fail to be agreeable to my friends. The sole drawback would be the unavoidable and painful prominence in the uncongenial field of controversy. Thus far there has been no "quarrel," as your article intimates, inasmuch as this word implies the participation of two parties. You are mistaken in your statement that I have publicly complained of the proceedings of the Executive Committee. Whatever my views may be, I have refrained from giving them any public expression; and I feel warranted, at least, in appealing to your sense of justice to withhold the publication of strictures or imputations which entail such disagreeable prominence at a time when every consideration of propriety and self-respect precludes me from rejoinder.

I feel confident that a moment's thought will show you that no attempts to influence public opinion in a difficulty purely personal, are likely to promote the diffusion of truth or the attainment of justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. A. GOULD, JR.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY, June 24, 1858.

The Question of Governor—Letter from James S. Wadsworth.

John M. Francis, Esq., Editor Troy Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have just met with the paragraph in which you refer to my name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination to be made by the approaching Republican Convention.

I should do injustice to myself, as well as to you, if I did not hasten to thank you for the kind and only too complimentary terms in which you allude to me, and to advise you, at the same time, that you have been misled in supposing that I shall be a candidate before the Convention. I have always, to the friends who have written or spoken to me on the subject, declined to have my name presented to the Convention under any circumstances whatever. I trust I shall be pardoned if I go further, and state (what will perhaps justly be regarded as a very gratuitous declaration) that I *should decline the nomination if it were tendered to me by the Convention.*

As I have never been in public in my life, and never had an opportunity of proving my fidelity to the great principles of republican government, I receive the bare suggestion of my name in connection with the distinguished position of Governor of the State as the most flattering tribute my personal and political friends could render me. It satisfies all my ambition, and I am content to labor zealously in the ranks, as I have hitherto done, in support of the cardinal and distinctive principles to which the Republican Party, in common with the old Radical Democracy of New-York, stand pledged.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

GENESEO, June 21, 1858.

Brutal Treatment on Board an American Ship.

From the London Times.

On Wednesday last the first, second, and third mates of the United States ship *Gleaner*, named CUNNINGHAM, SUMMERS and BROWN, were brought up at the Police Court, Cardiff, on remand, charged with a series of brutal outrages upon the crew, consisting chiefly of negroes and colored men. It appeared that the vessel had gone out of dock on Saturday week, and during that day and the following, the crew were engaged in getting the ship ready for sea while lying in the outer roads of Penarth. The pilot, named HARRIS, who had taken the ship out, reported on his return, that he had witnessed horrible acts of cruelty committed on board, and Inspector GIFFORD was therefore despatched in a steamer to visit the ship, and apprehended the second mate, SUMMERS, and brought away several of the crew, who said they would jump into the sea if left on board. EDWARD RILEY, a negro seaman, was apparently in a dying state, and was at once taken to the Infirmary, whence he was not able to be removed until Wednesday, when he was brought to the Town Hall in a cab, and was seated in a chair while giving evidence. He said that he asked the mates not to beat JIM, another black man, when they jumped upon him and beat him, inflicting two wounds on his head and one over his eye. He endeavored to get into the forecastle, but they prevented him, and he lay insensible on the deck. In the night he got into the forecastle, but the first and second mate pulled him out and kicked him about the deck until he was senseless. He could not see what weapons they had used, as the blood flowed over his eyes, but HARRIS, the pilot, stated that he saw him struck twice over the head with an iron belaying pin, and that the second mate struck him with a brass knuckle-duster. Another black man came to his assistance and was similarly treated. The pilot remonstrated and the officers threatened to throw him overboard. JACK SMITH, a colored man, was struck on the arm with an iron belaying pin, by which one of the small bones was broken. JOHN PETERS, a black man, was knocked off the topsail yard down to the deck, but his fall was broken by the rigging. When lying on the deck the chief mate caught him by the throat and kicked him. PETER HANSAN, a German, was beaten by the first and third mates, and the former put his fingers into his mouth to stretch it because he could not speak good English. He was afterwards sent out on the jib-boom to clear it, and catching a loose rope he fell into the sea, where he hung some time by another rope, CUNNINGHAM and BROWN looking at him, but offering him no aid until he dropped exhausted, when they called to the crew of a Bristol pilot boat lying near, who picked him up. When he got on deck he was again sent aloft in his wet clothes. The statements of the men were fully corroborated by the crew of the Bristol pilot-boat who lay near on the Sunday afternoon and saw the mates follow the men on the yards and beat them with handspikes while they were bending on the sails. Mr. PAINE, the officer of health, made the following report of the injuries sustained by the men whom he had examined, besides RILEY, who was lying at the Infirmary, JACK SMITH, fractured arm, contusion on left ear, lower hip, and both eyes. JAMES BEALE, contused lacerated wound on right cheek, and wound on lip; JOHN PETERS, contused wound on lip and left temple, DOMINGO SPIRT, contusion of both eyes; JOHN SMITH had contused eyes; four others were less injured. The defence set up was a spirit of insubordination on the part of the crew, but this was contradicted by the evidence of the pilots, who said that the men worked and behaved well. The three prisoners were fully committed for trial at the next assizes on the charge of wounding with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. When the prisoners were removed to the Police Station, it required a strong force of police to keep back a crowd of sailors and others who hooted fearfully, and appeared willing to inflict summary justice on the culprits.

Miscellaneous.

Canadian papers report the occurrence of a dreadful fire, caused by the clearing of lands, in the County of Chicoutimi, which has been carried, by a strong wind springing up at the time, over the greater part of the townships in that County, consuming all before it, and rendering desolate and houseless over one hundred families, equal to seven hundred souls. By this calamity it is said more than $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

A gentleman who has of late traveled extensively in the Indian territory, west of Arkansas and south of Kansas, informs the Chicago *Tribune* that hundreds of white settlers from Arkansas and Missouri have quietly moved into that region and occupied the waste lands belonging to the Indians, and that the Indian Agents connive at it.

The treaty concluded between Commissioner Mix and the delegation of Lower Sioux Indians confines the tribe to that portion of the lands reserved to them by the treaty of 1851, south of the Minnesota River, and divides it among the heads of families so as to allow each 80 acres, and retains the residue as the common property of the tribe.

A riot has occurred among the lumbermen at Stillwater, Minnesota, which the military were called upon to quell. The leaders of the riotous demonstrations have been arrested. No damage was done.

The Irish journeymen tailors of Boston are organizing a Protective Association, to cooperate with one established in Philadelphia.

Explanations of the Erie Railroad—Defense of its Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments on the management of the Erie Railroad, in your notice of Mr. MORAN's note on Saturday, and in the Money Article of Monday's TIMES, appear to me so hasty, and so unjust to the Erie Company, that I am induced to ask space for a few remarks in reply. The interests of such works as the Central and Erie Railroads, constructed and maintained at so great cost, and controlling business of such magnitude, cannot be explained in all their bearings by the application of any general maxims.

There is deception in the proposition, however plausible, that certain rates of fare must in all cases be obtained to sustain a road, and that loss must accrue from whatever traffic is done at less than such fixed compensation. Such seems to be the assumption of your paper, and the fault of deviation from what are thus assumed to be the only safe and remunerative rates, is laid upon the Erie Company.

Whether the Erie Company is justified, on principles of fair dealing, between itself and the Central, in adopting a policy of retaliatory competition, as is suggested by Mr. MORAN, you deem of no consequence, but throw upon its management the responsibility of the ruin which you insist must follow the present system of competition. This is virtually saying that it is the duty of the Erie Company to submit to whatever system the managers of the Central may please to adopt, and to take no measures to protect themselves against the intrigues and bad faith of their rival.

From these propositions I wholly dissent, and I will proceed to show that in the course the Erie Company has now adopted it is sacrificing nothing, but is consulting the true interests of its stockholders and its treasury, even if the policy should become permanent. The current of travel had become habituated to the route of the Central Railroad before the construction of that thoroughfare, and although the direction of freight may be changed by a very slight advantage of cost or of time, travelers do not so easily diverge from a beaten track; but must have a decided inducement to adopt a new route. Thus the Oswego route by water has proved a formidable rival of the Buffalo route, for freight, though the current of travel has never in the least degree diverged in that direction. And from the day of its completion the Erie Road has had no difficulty in securing a fair and profitable business in freights. But the very customers who load its trains with goods and produce, proceed themselves by the old and trodden path, and the Erie passenger trains runs empty from Dunkirk and Buffalo to the city. Still these trains must be kept upon the road, and it is the duty of the directors so to administer their affairs as to run them at the greatest profit, or the least loss.

The position which the Erie Company ought to assume, is this: That the Central Company shall divide with it, equally, all fares between common points of departure and arrival, as Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and New-York, whether the tickets are sold at those points or elsewhere. So long as the Central shall refuse to accede to this equitable arrangement, the Erie can best serve its own interests by taking passengers, from these points, at such rates of fare as will secure to it a fair portion of the business. The same should be done at Rochester, Canandaigua and Syracuse. This can be done by the Erie without sacrifice, for it is only a question, with that Company, whether its trains shall run empty, paying nothing, or full, paying some compensation, whether adequate or not. But it is easy to show (assuming that the trains are to run, whether empty or filled,) that the Company will make money by filling them, even at lower prices than have yet been thought of. The Express business, on both the Central and Erie, is conceded to be one of the most profitable branches of railroad traffic. Perhaps this might not be so if the trains were made up exclusively for express freight, and run at the speed of express trains. But the train is run for passengers, and the addition of one, two or three cars does not abate the speed of the engine. So, with the Erie Company, it is evident that when a train is made up it had better be filled with passengers, at rates even as low as the charges for express freight, than run empty. It costs no more to transport men by the ton than freight, at the same speed. And as both the Erie and Central make large and satisfactory profits by the transportation of freight on express trains, for less than half the present reduced passenger fare, it follows that the Erie Company does well for itself, by filling its cars with passengers, even at these rates, rather than run them without any. How it affects the Central is for that Company to consider. To take away half their passengers, and reduce the fare for the remaining half, fifty per cent., may or may not so affect their dividends as to awaken them to a comprehension of the policy of good faith and fair dealing. As to the power of the Central Company to protect itself, or retaliate upon the Erie in this war of competition, one word. It is already seen that it is desirable and profitable for the Erie to convey passengers at the present reduced rates, to and from Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Canandaigua and Syracuse. In this sharp competition the Erie does not injure its local business. But it taps the very heart of the Central, drawing the life blood from its local trade at Rochester, Canandaigua and Syracuse, including the Oswego business, and leaving no important feeder to the Central undrained, except the Watertown Road at Rome. On the other hand the Central can draw nothing from the Erie. The idea of drawing business from the Erie at Hornellsville, Corning, Elmira, Owego or Binghamton, is absurd on its face. The Erie is impregnable in its local trade. It has the Central in its power, and ought to turn the screw till it commands a fair and equal division of the through business. Unfortunately the Erie Road has been under embarrassments from the day of its completion, and the direction has never felt strong enough, financially, to fully weigh the advantages it possesses. Once their courage rose to the proper pitch, and they forced a compliance, on the part of the control, with equitable terms, in the division of the emigrant trade. Let them do the same in regard to all through passenger business, and they will place themselves upon the fair and equal ground they are entitled to occupy, and give the Central no just cause of complaint; but the result will be to place the New-York roads in a position of harmony with each other, and of unassailable strength, in competition with the roads of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Canada. In the meantime, let the stockholders and friends of the Erie Company, and the public, be well assured that every step in the strife of interest which must precede such harmonious action, will directly benefit the business and the treasury of that Company. Even now the increase of the passenger trains on the Erie is very striking. I trust the policy will be pursued till the result I have indicated is arrived at.

AN ORIGINAL FRIEND OF THE ERIE ROAD.
CORNING, June 22, 1858.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 25, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats
Ashes, bbls	66	14	—
Flour, bbls	8,169	582	101
Wheat, bushels	59,654	—	—
Corn, bushels	14,053	—	—
Barley, bushels	160	—	—
Malt, bushels	9,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	—	527
Whisky, bbls	80	—	120

ASHES—Sales 112 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, chiefly Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Java has been more sought after, and 3,000 mats, to arrive, coastwise, have been purchased on terms not disclosed. Also, 70 bags Java at 15½c. @16c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet, Rio is sparingly offered. Prices generally favor sellers. 50 bags Laguayra brought 11¾c.; and small lots of Rio, 10¾c.@10½c., ℔ lb. The report of Java in our last, should have read 1,500 bags, instead of 150 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,200 bales at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¼

DYEWOOD—100 tons St. Domingo Logwood were sold at private bargain.

FISH—The leading kinds are in limited supply and very slack demand at languid prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits but little animation. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use. The current receipts are limited, yet the receivers are willing sellers. Prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	4 00@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian is scarce and quiet. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request at former rates. Sales 1,850 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. **Rye Flour** is in demand at $3@$3 50, for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. **Corn Meal** continues scarce and in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUITS—Sales by auction, to-day, 250 boxes sound Layer Raisins, at $2 15@$2 30; 200 boxes damaged do. do., at $2 05; 400 boxes damaged bunch, at $1 75@$1 80; 300 half boxes damaged do., at 87½c., all cash; with 1,500 drums Figs, at 4¾c., 25 casks, 44 bbls., and 69 cartels Currants, at 6c @7¼c. ℔ lb., each 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is not so active. Desirable lots are scarce and are mostly held above the views of buyers, especially for shipment. The demand is moderate, mainly for home use. Prices favor sellers. The transactions since our last add up 41,500 bushels including ordinary to good white Canadian at $1 04@$1 15; fair to very good white Western $1 07@$1 16; good red (Winter) do. at $1@$1 03; inferior to good Milwaukee Club at 88c.@93c., with some reported at 94c; very good white Southern at $1 27; new white Georgia at $1 45, and new Maryland, at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is in very light supply, and is in demand at improved prices. Sales 15,000 bushels, at 72c.@75c. for poor to prime mixed; 76c., for poor white, and 80c.@82c. for prime yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive at previous quotations. 6,500 bushels Barley Malt have been reported sold at from 73c.@82c., chiefly within the range, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Western, 44½c @45c.; State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, at 39c.@42c.; Southern, 33c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@55c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet and somewhat nominal in this market. In St Louis, June 22, 257 bales undressed were sold at from $65@$80, according to quality, ℔ ton.

HIDES—The principal sales, to-day, were 2,300 prime Orinoco at 22c., 8 months' credit, and 1,000 prime Savanilla at 16c., 3¼ ℔ cent. off for cash.

HOPS—Are less abundant, and are in request, at strengthening prices; sales 85 bales, at 6c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—The demand is very moderate, and prices are nominally the same.

LEAD—Is in slack request, at previous quotations. In St. Louis, June 22, sales were made of 1,000 pigs Soft Missouri, on private terms; and 800 pigs Upper Mines, at $5 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole continues active, firm and buoyant.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon. 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado changed hands at 27½c.@29c. ℔ gallon, usual credit.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 42c.@43c., cash, ℔ gallon; some Strained Resin at $1 70 ℔ 310 lbs., and 1,300 bbls. fine resin at $4@$5 50 for No. 1, and $6@$7 for Pale, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Advices from New-Bedford report sales of 700 bbls. Crude Whale at 48c.@52½c., cash, ℔ gallon. In this market, nearly all kinds are in limited demand. Sales have been reported of 4,500 gallons Linseed, in lots, at 65c.@66c.; and 7,500 gallons Lard Oil at 80c.@85c. for good to prime, cash, and 70c.@75c. for inferior, ℔ gallon, 4 months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no important alteration; sales having been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess, $17 50 for Clear, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cutmeats are moderately inquired for, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, at from 8¼c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is plenty and depressed; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c., chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and 250 kegs at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef finds ready buyers at full rates; sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $12 @$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs. at $3@$3 62½, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia at 25c., with small lots of other kinds at previous prices.

SUGARS—The market is not so brisk; prices, however, are firm. Sales 664 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Large sales have been reported since our last at 9c.@9½c., with some small lots at 9¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Blacks are salable and very firm. Green attract less attention at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Is more sought after at steady rates Sales, since Tuesday last, 114 hhds. Kentucky at 8¼c.@14c.; 394 cases Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@14c.; 438 bales Havana at 32c.@50c., and 55 bales Yara on private terms. At the Richmond Tobacco Exchange, last week, 1,683 hhds. Tobacco were sold, of which 639 were sold at auction, viz., $4@$7, and under $4, 180 hhds.; $7@$10, 193 hhds.; $10@$13, 211 hhds.; $13@$16, 63 hhds.; $16@$20, 8 hhds.; $20@$25, 2 hhds.; over $25, 5 hhds. Nearly 44 ℔ cent. sold for $10 and upwards—a much larger proportion than for either of the two preceding weeks. In Louisville, during the week ending June 22, 689 hhds. were sold, closing with merchantable lugs at $4 50@$5 25; common to medium leaf, $5 25@$7, and good to fine leaf, $7@$10.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at 22½c.@23c. for Ohio and Prison; and equal to 22c. for Drudge, cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements were confined to a little Cotton, at 7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour at 1s. 6d; 12,000 bushels Grain, at 4¾d. @5d., in bulk and ships' bags, and a lot of Tallow at 16s. For London, Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s., and 120 tons Copper Ore, at 11s. For Glasgow, some Shoulders, at 22s. For Bremen, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d., and 700 bales, at 75c. For Rotterdam, Spirits Turpentine, at 3¼c. ℔ gallon.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN PRICE CURRENT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market for the week has been marked by no great changes. The speculative movement, which was confined mainly to State brands, has nearly subsided, and the market closes easy at 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. lower than one week ago. Round hoop Ohio shipping brands are in request and scarce. Some of the Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Ohio, lately arrived, has proved sour, and purchasers operate in State with more confidence. The demand for export and home consumption continues fair. The receipts are not large, and a steady feeling prevails. Southern Flour is without change. The demand is fair, with moderate arrivals. Rye Flour is selling more freely, and is a little firmer. Corn Meal is scarce, and in very good demand, prices a shade better.

GRAIN—The Wheat Market throughout the entire week has ruled firm, particularly for sound Western. A very large proportion—fully three-quarters of the Chicago Spring, and nearly the same of the Milwaukee Club—offered since the opening of navigation, has been soft, foul, or otherwise out of order; this has been particularly the case for the last ten days. The fault in cleaning is principally with the farmers, and the loss properly belongs to them. Considering the condition, it is remarkable that prices have been so well sustained. Prime Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring are scarce, and wanted at extreme outside quotations, and even higher rates might be realized, if the majority of the wheat coming forward was in perfect order; as it is, the low price of poor wheat has a depressing influence upon the better qualities. We hope very soon to see an improvement in these offerings, under the new system of inspection now in operation at Chicago. Rye is in good request, and prices a shade better. Corn is firmer; the supply is light and the demand fair. Oats are in limited request, and steady.

FREIGHTS are rather easier. The rates to Liverpool are—For Grain, 4d.@4½d. in bulk, and 4¾d.@5d. in ship's bags; Flour, 1s 6d.

The Canadian tax on taverns, according to the Inspector-General's last estimates, will realize £10,000 next year; excise and additional duty on whisky adding £12,000 to the account.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY.—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 169 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

GENERAL COURRIER CLUB, LONDON.—This Society has been established for several years; is formed from the most experienced and trustworthy courriers in Europe. Families desirous of traveling to that part of the world, unacquainted with the languages and customs of the continent, can be furnished with reliable courriers or interpreters on the usual terms, or any information gratis, by applying at the office of the Association, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London. Information can also be obtained from PHILIP SCHAFFNER, No. 56 Murray-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Christie sts. The Rev. Mr. PEDELUPE will preach in this church on SUNDAY (27th) MORNING, in behalf of a mission among the Germans in Wisconsin. This clergyman was formerly a Roman Catholic priest. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Service at 10½.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*Religious Fanaticism.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, lately appointed Pastor of the Church, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Also, preaching at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—DR. R. T. HALLOCK WILL deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The subject for the morning's discourse will be *The Work and the Worker.*

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach every SABBATH in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, H. S. CARPENTER, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH WORSHIPS at present in the hall on the third floor of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Elder SNOW will preach the word of prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

THE REV. J. R. W. SLOAN WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the 3d Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. BELLENGER, FROM SHARON, WILL preach in Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., near 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1858.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REMOVAL TO BROADWAY.—THE REV. Dr. MACMENAMY and Christian friends will hold their next public Conference on *The Errors of Romanism*, in Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, (between Bond and Bleecker sts.,) TO-MORROW EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Introductory address by a gentleman who will describe Romanism as it is in South America, Mexico, &c., with reference to the points to be considered. All are invited.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—BISHOP POTTER WILL preach and confirm in Grace Church, corner of Conselyea and Lorimer streets, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The friends in New York and Brooklyn, who have contributed to this noble Free Church enterprise, are invited to attend. Morning service at half-past 10 o'clock, at which time the Rev. Mr. GUION will take as the subject of discourse, the inquiry—*In what does true religion consist?*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUES.—The Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE, the Pastor, will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) June 27, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and the Rev. JOHN BRASH at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers provided with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—(HAMMOND STREET CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.)—The Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Rector of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, and the Rev. Dr. DYER, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, in the EVENING. Services 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 32 Waverley place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by Mr. ELIAL F. HALL. Subject—*Church and State in America.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

EUGENE THOMSON, Rec. Secretary.

THE REV. JAMES E. BOURASSA, A CONverted Romanist, will give one of his lectures SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts. Subject—*Romanism as it exists in Lower Canada, with other interesting details of that land.* Christian public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. LAVEL WILL deliver the first of a series of lectures at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, on TO-MORROW FORENOON, at 11 o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Seats free. Forenoon subject—*Humility.* Afternoon subject—*The Divine Unity in Trinity, or Unitarians reconciled to Trinitarians.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST TWENTY-NINTH-ST., CORNER NINTH-AV.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Rev. JAMES HARPER, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. A. C. JUNKIN. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH.—THE REV. W. B. HAYDEN, of Portland, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall Astor place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DIEKSON, Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—West 37th-st., near Broadway. The eighth and last sermon in the course of lectures on *The Church* will be preached (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING, June 27, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. MORGAN DIX. Subject—*The Presence of Christ in His Church.*

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE REV. DR. BEDELL will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, when a collection will be made in aid of the Institution. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. The Hospital is on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ST. MATHEW'S W. M. CHURCH.—Christopher st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. C. H. HARVEY, D. D. Subject in the evening—*The Philosophy of Life and Death.*

THE REV. W. A. STICKNEY, OF MIDDLETOWN, Conn., will preach in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

UNION CHAPEL.—CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-st. and Broadway. The Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. WM. JONES, of Black River Conference, at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. E. F. REMINGTON, MISSIONary to Seamen, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, June 27. Service at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelical preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Signs and Evidences of Apostleship.*

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Dr. LATHROP will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete:

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES.
ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful assortment of MANTILLAS, of the most approved styles.

REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILTAS.
TRAVELING CLOAKS, RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts, *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGH EST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

ASSIGNEES' SALE
OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.
Continued THIS DAY at No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.
By order of the Assignees of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S
BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON.
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
TALMAS.
SPRING SACKS,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BENSON & WILSON.
LACE MANTLES.
Real Guipure Lace, $45; very handsome.
French Lace Talmas, $10; a new style.
French Lace Talmas, $12; with hoods.
French Flounced Shawls, $15; desirable styles.
Real Pusher Talmas, $22; with hoods.
Real Pusher Mantles, $22 50; double flounced.
These goods are regular, "not job lots bought at auction."

N. B.—No connection with any bogus Broadway French establishments. No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly
for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

S. CHAMBERS HAS RECEIVED NEW styles of ladies' and children's clothing, ladies' undergarments, children's hats and bonnets. Full assortment always on hand and sold at reduced prices by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stuart, Lester, and the Company of Wallack's Theatre, beg respectfully to announce that they have tendered a complimentary benefit to
MR. THEODORE MOSS,
Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, as a tribute of their respect and regard, and that they have fixed for this occasion
TUESDAY, JUNE 29,
at the Academy of Music. The entertainments will brace both a
MORNING AND EVENING
performance, and will combine
ITALIAN OPERA,
ENGLISH OPERA,
THE DRAMA,
DANCE.
All the artists of distinction at present in the country almost without exception, have tendered their services for this gratifying occasion, which promises to be one of unequaled brilliancy and attraction.
Tickets may be had from any member of Wallack's Company, at all the principal hotels of the City, and at the Box Office of Wallack's Theatre.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.
FIRST DAY,
SUNDAY, June 27.
GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT,
given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ALL THE PROFESSIONAL INSTRUMENTALISTS
Of the City of New-York and Neighborhood,
Kindly assisted by
MADAME CARADORI,
MADAME ZIMMERMANN,
MR. PIKANESER,
MR WEINLICH,
THE NEW-YORK ALLGEMEINER SANGERBUND,
THE NEW-YORK LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
THE NEW-YORK ARION SOCIETY,
THE HARMONIA SOCIETY OF HOBOKEN.
For Charitable Purposes.
CONDUCTORS.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, CARL BERGMANN,
A. PAUR, E. WEBER,
MAX MARETZEK,
LEADERS,
MR. NOLL, MR. THOMAS.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1. Overture—"Oberon".....C. M. von Weber
2. Chorus—"O Isis and Osiris," from the Magic Flute.....Mozart
BY THE NEW-YORK SANGERBUND.
3. Overture—"Scherzo and Finale".....R. Schumann
4. Grand Chorus, with full Orchestra Accompaniment, "The Heavens are Telling," from the Creation.....Haydn
BY THE LIEDERKRANZ
5. "Coronation March," from the Prophete....Meyerbeer
PART SECOND.
BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY,
In D. Minor, No. 9 Opus 125, for
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
including, in the last movement, four Solo Vocal Parts and Grand Chorus, by the Liederkranz, Arion, Harmonia, and other Vocal Societies, comprising
OVER 300 VOICES.
The Solo Parts by
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
M. PIKANESER,
M. WEINLICH.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Balcony, Parquette and first tier Boxes	$1 00
Reserved Seats, extra	50
Family Circle	50
Gallery	25

SECOND DAY.
GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL PIC-NIC
AT JONES' WOOD,
Between 66th and 71st sts. and 1st-av. and East River.
On MONDAY, June 28.
ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.
All the instrumental performers, the members of the Arion Harmonia of Hoboken, Liederkranz and Sangerbund, the members of the various Committees, the various Military Companies and the invited guests will assemble on
MONDAY MORNING, June 28,
At the
METROPOLITAN ROOMS, No. 160 Hester-st.,
Punctually at 8 o'clock A. M.
The procession will be formed under the direction of the following Marshals of the day:
Chief.....Col. Schwarzwaelder and Aids.
Musical Marshal.....Mr. Kiefer and Aids.
Civil Marshal.....Jos. Hulenbrand and Aids.
And start punctually at 8½ o'clock, proceeding to the Bowery, down to City Hall, up Broadway as far as Grand-st., through Grand-st. to the East River, where steamboats will be in readiness to convey the procession to Jones' Wood.
The Grand Concert, on the Gigantic Platform erected for this purpose in Jones' Wood, will commence punctually at 2 o'clock P. M.
The immense military band, consisting of all instrumentalists of New-York:
The ARION,
The HARMONIA,
The LIEDERKRANZ,
The ALLGEMEINE SANGERBUND,
And other Vocal Associations, numbering in all over
1,400 SINGERS,
Will participate in the Concert.
CONDUCTORS.
C. ANSCHUTZ. C. BERGMANN,
G. BRISTOW. J. NOLL,
F. RIETZEL. ED. WEBER.
After the Concert will be an intermission of half an hour, during which time the platform will be arranged for the
GRAND BALL,
commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.
A splendid ball orchestra, consisting of eighty musicians, has been engaged.
The splendid steamboats
OHIO and O. M. PETIT
have been engaged, and will run as follows:
Steamer *Ohio*, at 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., going up.
Steamer *Ohio*, returning from Jones' Wood at 6½ and 8 o'clock P. M.
Steamer *O. M. Petit*, going up at 11 A. M. and 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer *O. M. Petit*, returning at 6 and 7 P. M.
Both boats will stop for passengers at foot of Delancey, 10th and 28th sts.
Fare to Jones' Wood 5 cents each way.
The First and Third avenue Railroad Companies will run a car every minute. Fare 5 cents to Jones' Wood.
ADMISSION TO THE PICNIC GROUNDS, 25 CENTS.
Admission badges may be obtained at the various offices erected on the grounds, and each purchaser of a badge is particularly requested to keep it in sight while on the ground.
If the weather should prove unfavorable on Monday, the Festival will take place on the next following favorable day.
The General Superintendent of Police will have a sufficient Police force on the ground, and also a River Police near the wharf to retain order.
The City authorities have been invited and will visit the Rural Festival; also, a large number of our most prominent citizens.
CARL ANSCHUTZ President.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
and of Facini's Grand Opera,
SAFFO,
On FRIDAY, June 25.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock,
LAST MATINEE.
LA TRAVIATA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, June 26, at 2 o'clock.
At the request of numerous out-of town residents, will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Signora GAZZANIGA
Alfred	Signor BRIGNOLI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st.—Italian Opera—MATINEE, 2 P. M.—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—KING HENRY VIII.—THE HONEYMOON.

BOWERY THEATRE—WIZARD OF THE WAVE—SAUL SABBERDAY—PADDY CAREY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JESSIE WHARTON—THE FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG—ROUGH DIAMOND.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—FLYING DUTCHMAN—GOLDEN AXE—TICKLISH TIMES.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arago* leaves New-York for Havre	June 26
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 30

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *Sciota*, from Carthagena, we have received later intelligence from Bogota than that brought by the last mail steamer. We learn that the New-Granadian House of Representatives has accepted, without alteration, the Cass-Herran Treaty, though the Senate had not yet receded from its amendments. It was expected, however, that, through the influence of President OSPINA, the two Houses would, on joint ballot, pass the treaty without any material modifications.

Ten days' later advices have been received from Buenos Ayres, by the arrival of the bark *Dawn* at this port. The quarrel with URQUIZA remains as at last advices, no further correspondence having taken place between the Governments, though the papers were discussing the matter at great length. A terrible shipwreck occurred in the Rio de la Plata on the 9th of May. A schooner ran upon a sunken wreck on Little Bank while on her passage from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, and twelve of the passengers were lost. Business continues very dull.

The bark *Princeton* arrived yesterday, with later news from British Guiana. The Colonial Legislature had made an increase in the taxes—sufficient, it was thought, to meet the deficiency in the revenue. The Legislature had also passed resolutions asking for Sepoys as agricultural laborers. Two vessels had arrived with Africans and Coolies.

A terrible accident occurred at a Masonic celebration in Wellsville, in this State, on Thursday, by the giving way of a portion of the flooring of a large hall, in which about seven hundred persons had collected to partake of a dinner. No person was killed, but forty or fifty were maimed, some of them very badly.

It is alleged that the recent explosion on board the steamer *Pennsylvania*, by which so many lives were lost, was caused by the culpable negligence of the engineer.

Three murderers were executed yesterday. One was JAMES MCGEE, *alias* McKee, at Boston, for the murder of GALEN WALKER, Deputy Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, about eighteen months ago, and the other two were JEAN BAPTISTE DESFORGES and MARIE ANNE BELISLE, at Montreal, for the murder of CATHERINE PROVOST, at St. Jerome last Winter.

The trial of GEORGE W. HARBY, for murder, in killing CHARLES H. C. STONE, in March last, for the seduction of his daughter, was commenced and ended on Friday last in New-Orleans, where the killing occurred. The result was an unqualified verdict of "Not guilty," which was received with the loudest demonstrations of approval, which the Court found it impossible to restrain. It is something noteworthy that a trial of so much importance, and in which so much interest was felt, should only occupy one day.

A dispatch from New-Haven states that the New-York yachts engaged in the race around Long Island were spoken abreast of that city yesterday at 1 o'clock, at which time the *Rebecca* was ahead.

Mr. G. G. M. WATERS, Treasurer for the French Theatrical Company, playing at Wallack's Theatre, was assaulted at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Bleecker-street, by two highwaymen while on his way home. Being an athletic man he soon knocked one down. Taking from his side coat pocket a silver spectacle case, he threatened to stab the other if he dared to advance upon him. The gleam of the silver in the moonlight had the glitter of steel to the two knights of the road, and they hastily decamped. Mr. WATERS had a considerable sum of money with him.

The daily business men's prayer-meetings in No. 175 Broadway, were, yesterday, terminated with appropriate exercises, projected repairs in the edifice rendering the continuance of these reunions impossible. Among the speakers were Dr. HAGUE, the Rev. Dr. SPRING, the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Mr. WETMORE, and Sergeant JOHNS.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity dined together at the Lafarge House last night. The Convention adjourned yesterday to meet in this City again next year.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WILLIAM H. HILTON, a colored man, was tried before the Recorder, for the murder of MARY STEVENS, a woman with whom he cohabited. The defence was that she shot herself, out of jealousy, and the testimony led directly to that conclusion. The Jury immediately acquitted the accused, without leaving their seats. In another Court, Judge RUSSELL tried HENRY BLUMENTHAL, for burglary. He broke into the store of LOUIS CAMEO, No. 47 Canal-street, on April 13, and stole boots and shoes worth $179. As late as October last he left the State Prison, where he had served out a term of two years and nine months. He was convicted yesterday, and sentenced to TEN years in the State Prison. ALEXANDER HOAG was tried for keeping a notoriously disorderly house, at No. 107 Grand-street, corner of Mercer. He was convicted, and will be sentenced to-day. He is a very old offender.

Judge RUSSELL'S indictment will come before the Recorder, in the Court of General Sessions, to-day. CHARLES O'CONOR and A. OAKEY HALL will argue the case for the Judge. There will be some interesting developments.

Yesterday, 1,200 bales Cotton were sold at unchanged prices. Flour was less sought after, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat and Corn were in request. Desirable lots, which were scarce, commanded an advance on previous rates. Provisions were less inquired for. Pork and Lard tended downward. Beef was firm. Java Coffee was more active. Sugars and Rice were in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine declined to 43c., cash, ℔ gallon, here. Tobacco was in better request. Freights were quiet.

THE CASS-HERRAN TREATY TO BE RATIFIED.—By an arrival from New-Granada, with later dates than any yet received from Bogota, we learn that there is a strong probability that the Cass-Herran Treaty will be ratified at last. The New-Granadian House of Representatives had accepted the Convention in its original shape, and though the Senate had not receded from its amendments, it was expected that upon a joint ballot the liberal party would triumph. Of all men in New-Granada, the enlightened President of that Republic has done most to secure this end. He has recognized, from the first, the justice of the provisions stipulated in the Cass-Herran Treaty. Those provisions are simply that the citizens of the United States, who suffered from the Panama massacre in 1856, shall be indemnified, and that New-Granada, for the future, shall maintain the peace on the Isthmus. We trust that the news which we publish, this morning, will be fully confirmed by the next regular mail, now about due, and that we shall soon be enabled to announce the settlement of our long-pending dispute with the Republic of New-Granada.

The War Feeling in Europe.

The whole of Europe, and we might add, the whole of America, is on the tiptoe of expectation to know what LOUIS NAPOLEON means by his armaments. Half a million of soldiers, seventy thousand sailors, and a steam fleet as large as England's, were never got ready for mere show. That somebody is to undergo a thrashing seems pretty certain, and who it is to be, is the question of the day. In the meantime, while we are trying to find out, and before a blow has been struck, the mere sound of his preparations is arming all Europe. England is furbishing up her fleets and calling out the militia. Austria and Prussia are fortifying their frontiers, and Belgium and Sardinia, their little host already in the field, await the future with that mute resignation which only the weak can wear. Any mail at all may now bring the news that his Imperial Majesty has let slip the dogs of war, and that the sun has again risen on Austerlitz, to set on Waterloo.

It has been so apparent, ever since the Orsini conspiracy, and the evident alarm which it inspired, that the Emperor's abject reliance on the army would force him into gratifying its passion for active service, that it can hardly be said the recent news has found anybody unprepared. Moreover, in the present temper of the soldiery, they will hardly brook delay, and whatever is to be done must be done quickly or not at all. In speculating on this very subject, a month ago, we predicted the result, which now seems imminent, and ventured to suggest Italy as the quarter in which the gathering cloud would first break. A successful war is now one of the first necessities of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S existence. He must not only fight, but win, for his position after defeat or disaster would be tenfold worse than if he had never fought at all. If he resisted the demands of the army, and sacrificed himself to peace, if he fell he would at least fall with the respect of Europe, and the gratitude of his people. But the first shot fired in an unnecessary or causeless war, would cut him loose from everybody but the troops, and a series of victories are the only things that would ever bind them to his chariot wheels. We can fancy no more deplorable position than that of a despot, without military genius or military prestige, with all the hopes of his dynasty centred in a crowd of greedy and ambitious French Marshals, longing for plunder and glory. War with England seems improbable, for the simple reason that it would be war to the knife, war with a whole people, whose soil has not been invaded for centuries, and with whom hatred of Frenchmen is almost an article of faith. There would be the channel to cross in the presence of a powerful fleet—in case he attempted an invasion—and in case he did not, the conflict would be wholly maritime, and would bring neither laurels nor consolation to the army. Not only does Great Britain present fewer points of attack than any other Power, but no other Power in Europe possesses so many means of protracted resistance. Money is now well known to be the sinews of war, and that Government which can command the most will always, other things being equal, eventually carry the day. Besides, there is no Government in Europe in the stability of which moneyed men are so much interested, for the simple reason that no Government owes so much and pays so punctually; so that to save what is already invested, they would be only too glad to invest more. France would, unhappily for herself, find her borrowing powers terribly inferior to those of her rival, if they were engaged in a death-struggle.

EMILE GIRARDIN, who has probably supported with his pen a greater variety of governments than any other man living, has been recently circulating an address to the Emperor, in which he recommends his master to signalize his reign by a conquest of some sort, as CHALES X. signalized his by the annexation of Algiers, and the Republic by the occupation of Rome, and he recommends England as affording a capital subject for the experiment. But the Emperor is wiser than his counselors, and will, if he aims at military glory at all, make sure of his mark. A march through Italy would be a series of triumphs, for the population, if not friendly, would certainly not be hostile. Rome offers a base of operations already constructed; every road and bridge and fortress bristles with souvenirs of French triumphs; the Austrian army, invincible to an armed mob, has never since the French Revolution held its ground against an equal force of disciplined troops. The Austrian Empire is torn by the hatred and dissensions of rival races; its treasury is empty, and discredited by three bankruptcies, and it has no friends. Out of its Italian dominions alone there are ample materials for the construction of a mighty Kingdom, whose bulk might well illustrate the annals of NAPOLEON'S reign. What if he designs to present the world with another "King of Rome?"

SPEEDY RETRIBUTION.—One of the most deplorable results of that practical immunity from punishment which various causes concur in securing to criminals, is the disposition of peaceable men to assume the right of speedy retribution. By this is meant the prompt shooting down of any assailant, which forcible measure, it is claimed, is the only efficacious preventative.

A correspondent who signs himself "Wayne," in yesterday's TIMES, not only justifies in full the killing of the bully Paudeen by the bully CUNNINGHAM, but expresses regret that Mr. SIMONSON, a respectable man, murdered in Brooklyn by PATRICK LALLY, had not shot down his assailant. Now we are willing to concede that if SIMONSON had sent a ball through LALLY'S brain in season, his own life would have been saved, unless—what indeed is one of the most probable contingencies in the world—some one of LALLY'S associates then present, should feel called upon to shoot SIMONSON. Unfortunately, the violent and the vicious have always the advantage in that sort of warfare which "Wayne" looks upon with so much favor. Cowards they may be, but they are ferocious in disposition, and ever ready for "retribution," in which their movements are apt to be more "speedy" than those of any other class. If by prompt resort to homicide, in the peace making efficacy of which our correspondent has such implicit faith, the victims were sure to belong to the side of the wrong-doers, there would be less objection to the system. But "Wayne" may be well assured that nothing could so highly gratify the rowdy population as the idea that every occurrence of wrangling was a free fight, in which it was understood that pistols and knives were to be used *ad libitum*. The whole tribe of Lallys, Paudeens and Cunninghams would take their chance in such affrays with alacrity. Some of them might suffer, but nothing is more certain than that when the dead and wounded came to be counted, a frightful balance would be found on the wrong side.

The right to take life in self-defence is undeniable and sacred, but it does not extend to every case of assault or threat, in which it may be supposed by the person menaced that "speedy retribution," or in other words, immediate killing, is advisable as a means of prevention. In all resorts to violence and blood the reckless and blood-thirsty are sure to have the advantage. What we require is sure legal retribution at the hands of Courts and Juries. Any other mode of repressing crime tends directly to disorder and increased insecurity.

United States Laws and Quarantine Regulations.

The arrest of Captain JUDKINS, of the Cunard steamship *Persia*, on the complaint of a Custom-House officer, who was prevented from returning to the Quarantine dock after boarding the ship on her last voyage to this City, has been made the subject of inquiry in the Imperial Parliament, and has also elicited considerable comment in the English papers. But the merits of the case not being very clearly understood on the other side of the Ocean, it was very natural that an undue importance should be attached to the affair. Captain JUDKINS, as we showed at the time of the occurrence, acted with perfect propriety and strictly in conformity with law; and he has been fully justified by the Grand Jury, which has refused to find a bill against him, notwithstanding the efforts that were made to procure an indictment. The Liverpool *Times*, in a long and fiery article upon the subject, said:

> "It is, at all times, and under all circumstances, a very degrading thing for any person to be placed under arrest, and marched before a Justice; and it must be particularly galling for an officer of such standing, and one who is so universally respected and esteemed as Captain JUDKINS is, to be carried off his ship to answer a charge so frivolous and vexatious in the extreme. The interests of British commerce demand, we say, that some steps should be taken to prevent a repetition of such occurrences. The principle of allowing Custom-House officers to prosecute charges of this kind may lead to serious results. We perceive that Mr. HORSFALL called the attention of the House to the subject last night, and commented on the fact that the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States were in direct opposition to each other. Mr. FITZGERALD, on the part of the Government, promised attention to the matter."

It is, undoubtedly, a very vexatious thing to be arrested, but it is a vexation which every one is liable to at any time, and, if no harm comes of it, the better way is to say nothing about it. We presume that Mr. HORSFALL and Mr. FITZGERALD were very easily satisfied that the arrest of Captain JUDDINS was not a case that demanded any governmental interference. If Mr. HORSFALL had taken the trouble to consult any intelligent American in London, he might have readily learned that the laws of the State of New-York and the laws of the United States do not conflict with each other, especially in relation to the Quarantine regulations. For the enlightenment of that gentleman, as well as for that of "an ignorant and obscure journal" published in this City, called the *Herald*, which appears to have relied upon an English paper for information on this subject, we copy from the laws of the United States, from the act entitled "An act respecting Quarantines and Health Laws," the following section, from which it will be seen that our State laws are perfectly in accord with the laws of the United States:

> "SECTION 1. That the Quarantines and other restraints which shall be required and established by the Health laws of any State, or pursuant thereto, respecting any vessels arriving in or bound to any port or district thereof, whether from a foreign port or place, or from another district of the United States, shall be duly observed by the Collectors and all other officers of the revenue of the United States appointed and employed for the several collection districts of such State, respectively, and by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers who shall command in any fort or station upon the sea-coast; and all such officers of the United States shall be, and they hereby are authorized and required faithfully to aid in the execution of such Quarantines and Health laws, according to their respective powers and precincts, and as they shall be directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and the said Secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized, when a conformity to such Quarantines and Health laws shall require it, and in respect to vessels which shall be subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargos, and to vary or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such reports or entries.

The Quarantine laws, it will be seen from this, are supreme; and it is a matter of no small surprise that even the captain of one of our own frigates should have been so ignorant of his duty as to have defied the authority of the Health officer, as was done by the Captain of the *Susquehanna*.

PHYSIOLOGY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A Committee of the Board of Education has recommended that a lecturer be employed to teach Physiology in the Common Schools. At the first hearing, one is disposed to beg the Board of Education to do nothing of the sort. The "Course of Studies" is so full of the "ologies," and the graduating pupils so empty of even the elements of any of them, that it seems cruel to add another, lest it prove but one more method for ignorant teachers to torture innocent children by. Is there no City Missionary who will go into our Public Schools and redeem the pale and languid victims of the system of stuffing that we call Education? Miserable little wretches, they sit six hours of each hot day, stewing over mathematics that not one in ten of them does not abhor, or, if not yet grown up to the endurance of that rack, they sit gaping and despairing, while a yawning automaton tosses definitions and unintelligible formulas at them. Day after day, the teacher holds open the infant memory, as if it were an empty bag, and tucks in dry dates,—that in such a year King PHILLIP'S war broke out, that nominative cases govern verbs in number and person, and such like,—important facts, no doubt, but compared with which even the Assembly's Catechism is succulent and spicy. Happy is the sluggish scholar whose distended memory does not react and reject this stuff, until the grave examiner has spent a day in the school, taking account of cargo by a list of stereotyped questions. For, upon the poor lad's ability to return the items, just as they went in, undigested and unaltered in word or phrase, depends his standing and promotion. If the pupil is an advanced one, and has an ambition to become a teacher, his memory-bag must have still greater powers of endurance. Its contents must be retained past the fearful examinations for a Superintendent's certificate, when they are sure to be summoned up in the order of their going in. If each date, and rule, and definition is promptly reproduced in its original wording, the candidate takes a certificate of grade A, and forthwith may spue it all out, and remember it no more for ever. Perhaps it is all for the best—this cramming for an occasion—this most laborious effort to do nothing during the school-boy period. Perhaps the stunting is necessary to preserve Yankee children from precocity. Gardeners head down their young vines to make them root better. If any analogous process is necessary for children, there is little question that our Public Schools, just now, are admirably fitted to perform the wholesome process for them. Certainly, it would be difficult to devise any unindictable method better calculated to disgust those who thirst after "useful knowledge."

Our own opinion, however, is that the schools should educate their pupils positively, that their studies should be of a sort to interest the scholar, to develop his latent reason, to create an appetite for knowledge. Now, nothing so surely as the easy philosophy of common things arouses a child. The dullest boy wakes up to see how an insect lives, and goes his strange pilgrimage from the condition of the caterpillar to that of the butterfly. The most listless are all attention to hear how plants turn the dull mould into gorgeous flowers. Children are always hot after "seeing into the in'ards of things." Nothing, it strikes us, would do so much towards breaking up the six-hours' infamous monotony of the school-day, and redeeming the schools from their well-earned character for teaching truancy, as a course of familiar lectures on the ways of life of plants and animals. The lecturer must be a man of science, but not so old in science as to have forgotten the steps by which he learned his own lessons. To do his work well would be a delicate task, but to do it badly would only be adding one more to the list of pleasant subjects spoiled to the child for life in the handling. Under favorable auspices we would like to see the experiment tried.

HOW TO HEAD OFF POLYGAMY—A BACHELORIC VIEW OF THE FAMILY.—The Washington *Union* is very greatly exercised just at present with the plurality wife system, existing among the Saints at Salt Lake. After due and deliberate reflection, that judicious organ of the Administration is satisfied that no man should have, or desire, more than one wife; that polygamy is against the laws of every State and Territory, Utah excepted; and that it is a relic of anti-Christian barbarism, which has no business to show itself in this enlightened country of ours.

But at the same time, when the question comes to a practical form, the *Union* is distressed what to advise. It is quite sure, upon consideration, that neither Congress nor the President can meddle with it. The affair, it says, belongs exclusively to the Mormons themselves, and must stand or fall by the local law of Utah Territory. Having thus thrown off all present responsibility, the *Union* breathes freer and deeper. But no sooner has it reached this mental calm than intelligence comes that ECHOLS, the Federal Judge, has enjoined upon a Utah Grand Jury the duty of finding indictments for polygamy. Here is the whole difficulty renewed, and in a very troublesome form. Why could not that pig-headed official refrain from such a windmill attack upon the peculiar institution of the Saints?

Yet, as it would never do for the President's organ to be caught without provision for an emergency, the *Union* of Wednesday announces the mode by which polygamy is to be eventually rooted out. The remedy for this social disease is worth patenting. Its simplicity is equal to its efficacy, and its efficacy as great as its simplicity. The *Union* will wait till Utah makes application for admission as a State, and the moment that happens, will take the ground, with crushing effect, that polygamy is anti-republican. For why?

> "The Family," says the *Union*, "is the foundation of the Republic. In our polity we have three corner-stone institutions: the Family, the State, and the Confederacy. *Without the family, the State cannot be republican; and unless the government of the State be republican, it cannot under the Constitution—it cannot in the nature of things, be a member of the confederacy.* Should a new State present itself, therefore for admission into the Union, authorizing a principle so much at war, not merely with republicanism, but with civilization itself, as polygamy, it would not only be competent for Congress, but obligatory upon it, *to inquire, whether admission should not be denied for the reason that the form of government was not republican?*

An exposition of constitutional and social law so luminous neither requires nor admits of comment. Henceforth there will be no question as to the course to be pursued. History will record that a bachelor President, after an experience of three score and ten years, decides that "the family is the foundation of the Republic," and "without the family the State cannot be Republican."

FRENCH PASSPORTS AND AMERICAN TRAVELERS.—The *Moniteur*, in its article of the 25th of March last, on the new French Passport regulations, said:

> "French Diplomatic and Consular agents have retained the power of demanding the appearance of the bearers of passports to which their visa is necessary. This power evidently results from the spirit of legislation already in force; but the obligation which it imposes on travelers is not absolute, and every latitude for appreciating the cases of exception is left to the agents of the Emperor, who are, moreover, authorized to grant, without exacting the presence of interested parties, their visa to the passports issued by the competent authorities of the foreign States to their own countrymen, whenever those passports shall be addressed to such agents by the Government of those States, with special recommendation and upon their responsibility."

It would appear from this that the French Consul in the United States, as elsewhere, has the right to compel those of our people who want his visa to appear before him. The right is discretionary, according to the *Moniteur*, but we know of one case, at least, where two ladies were obliged to appear at the French Consulate in this City, in order that the Consul might see whether the descriptions in the passports were correct. It seems to us that this is a nuisance that ought to be abated.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Recently a law has been passed by the Legislature of California, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese or Mongolians into that State. This statute takes effect on the 1st of October next, and has been printed in the Chinese language for distribution in Asia, in order to prevent future emigration. After the above-mentioned date any persons landing emigrants from China will be punishable with a fine of six hundred dollars, or with imprisonment from three to twelve months, for every emigrant landed.

This legislation may seem to theorists a species of unjustifiable exclusiveness little better than that so long practiced by Japan. But no one who understands the intense debasement of the Chinese character will censure the Legislature of California for the step it has taken. For unless the emigration from China to our Pacific Coast be checked, California, Oregon and Washington Territory will, ere twenty years have passed, be little better than a Chinese colony. The question is not only serious but vital, whether our people west of the Rocky Mountains are willing to be overwhelmed and swallowed up by the countless millions ready to pour in from China. That vast empire swarms with a population, comprising one-third of the entire human family. Shall we open our country for the reception of its surplus? If so, we may as well dismiss at once all expectations of maintaining our characteristic nationality or our Christian civilization.

THE QUIET SUNDAY MOVEMENT.—We have a document of sixteen pages from the Sabbath Committee, grouping the memorial against Sunday news-cries with the comments of the city Press. The occasion is thus furnished for saying that the Committee, and the highly respectable citizens uniting in their memorial, deserve the thanks of the entire community for the wisdom and patience manifested in bringing this subject before the public in a way to receive practical results. So many mistakes have been made by reformers, that it is matter of gratulation to find one scheme entered on and carried out without ultraisms or excesses of any sort. Hence, the false issues attempted to be raised by interested parties in this case, have proved utter failures. We trust a similar degree of prudence will characterize the future movements of all engaged in this reform.

AGASSIZ NOT GOING TO PARIS.—We stated a few days since, on the strength of an announcement in the London *Athenæum*, that Professor AGASSIZ had been induced by the liberal offers of the Emperor of the French, to consent to go to Paris; but we are happy to learn from a more reliable source, that the great naturalist has determined not to leave his adopted country, even for the honor of becoming a French Senator and Director of the Jardin des Plantes. He prefers Boston to Paris, and Republicanism to Imperialism.

Amusements.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL at the Academy of Music comes off to-morrow—at least the musical part thereof. The programme is all that could be wished on such an occasion. On Monday the picnic will take place at Jones's Wood, where an open air concert, with 1400 performers, will be given. The feature of to-morrow's concert is BEETHOVEN'S Ninth Symphony, which will be played for the first time in many years, and with a completeness which has never before been approached. The orchestra will consist of three hundred performers, and for the choral hymn in the last movement, a chorus of three hundred, assisted by a quartette composed of Madame CARRADORI, Madame ZIMMERMAN, Mr. PICKENESER and Mr. WEINLICH. In addition to this great work, the orchestra and chorus will perform the following pieces: The overture to "Oberon;" grand chorus from the "Magic Flute;" overture by ROBERT SCHUMANN; chorus from the "Creation;" and the coronation march from the "Prophete." Messrs. MAX MARETZEK, CARL ANSCHUTZ and CARL BERGMANN are the conductors of the instrumental department, and Messrs. PAUR and E. WEBER of the vocal. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be applied to charitable purposes, and we hope, therefore, they will be large and generous as the undertaking.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be an opera matinée here to-day, consisting of the entire opera of "La Traviata."

MRS. BLUNT'S READINGS.—This lady gave her second public reading on Thursday evening last, in the Chapel of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. It was an eminently pleasing performance. Her reading is that of a refined and accomplished woman, delicate in appreciation, clear in interpretation and exquisitely tasteful in manner. With none of the adventitious advantages arising from professional experience and familiarity with the popular tastes, she arrested the attention of her auditors at once, and held it without wavering to the close. We are not sure indeed that she did not owe the principal part of her success to the absence of every thing like professional trickery or contrivance, to that perfect freshness and simplicity of manner which made you forget the artist in the woman. Mrs. B. *has* the advantages of personal beauty and high social cultnre; you feel at once that you are in the presence of *a true lady*, pure and good. Her voice is one of those magnetic voices, whose penetrative sweetness makes itself heard and felt throughout a large assembly, notwithstanding the want of volume of which we are occasionally sensible, and which with Mrs. B. is manifestly not the want of power but of practice. Mrs. BLUNT is the widow of an esteemed officer of our navy, and is endeavoring, by these readings, to secure support for herself and family. The object she has in view must win general sympathy, while the excellence of her performance commands universal admiration.

Close of the Business Men's Prayer-Meeting in No. 175 Broadway.

In consequence of repairs about to be made in the building No. 175 Broadway, the second floor of which was opened for a business men's daily prayer-meeting on the 4th of April last, and which has been uninterruptedly devoted to that purpose with, it is said, great religious benefit, up to the present time, the closing meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 3¾ o'clock. Notwithstanding the great heat of the day, the room was crowded almost to suffocation, and certainly to the dissolving point, for the perspiration poured down every face in copious streams.

Dr. HAYNE presided, and gave out the 216th psalm, which was sung by the assemblage.

The 27th psalm was then read, and the President offered prayer, returning especial thanks to Providence for our preservation, during this heated weather, from all plagues and pestilences.

The 218th psalm was sung, and the President again spoke, adverting to the fact that this was the last meeting of the season, and congratulating the business men on the effects of the revival which had taken place, and on the manifest earnestness and zeal which had been displayed by those who took part in it, and yielded to its saving influences.

The Rev. Dr. SPRING sincerely reiterated the expressions of the President, and heartily thanked his Maker that he had seen this day in his old age—a day which he had never expected to witness. He urged on the merchants the obligation not to forget the hours which they had spent in spiritual communion in the apartments which they were now to quit forever, and the duty of continuing their pious labors under all circumstances, whether of recreation or of business.

The 353d psalm was then sung, and prayer was asked and offered for the sick wife of a merchant, and also for a brother and cousin, who were still out of the ark of safety.

The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE paid a tribute of praise to the integrity and religious fervor of the merchants of New-York, and said there was no guard for honor, honesty and truth in business, but the fear of God. He dwelt on the necessity of persevering in the cause of Christ, regardless of apparent results, for success was not our duty—that was in the hands of God—but work was our duty, and he who worked faithfully would have his reward. New-York was prominently before this country as a place of prayer, and it was incumbent on them, wherever they met, that the consciousness of their having God in their hearts should be spoken through their lips.

Mr. WETMORE advocated the need of a movement to elevate the masses, and dwelt on the benefits that would accrue from a sincere effort, on the part of men of means, to bring the police, the firemen, the omnibus-drivers, the coach-drivers, and ten thousand times ten others within the influence of religious teaching and example. He made special allusion to the great proportion of youth over manhood as the perpetrators of crime, and earnestly recommended the project of providing religious training for the young.

The Rev. Dr. MARSH said, and vouched for the truth of the story, that a Roman Catholic who had been invited to attend the Fulton-street meeting last week, consented to go, and had not been twelve minutes present when he said he was perfectly satisfied he had been all wrong, and gave up his Romanism, and asserted that, in giving it up, he felt he gave his heart to God.

Prayer was invoked for the Police, with the hope that they might be enlisted under "The Great Captain."

Sergeant JOHNS rose and said he was truly thankful to God for the opportunity of coming among Christian people, as it was certainly a great pleasure to him to be where the people of God were. Two years ago he saw the Saviour, and since that time, through all difficulties and dangers, he saw Him, as the sailor said, shining ahead. Two years ago he never thought of asking a blessing on his meals, or of saying family prayer; now, even if he sat alone, a morsel never entered his lips without asking a blessing on the food, and family prayer was invariably offered. He had had a companion who started with him in the struggle of life, but, he was sorry to say, she had become a little lukewarm; but, blessed be God, he had never faltered, and as he had already done, he would still consider it to be his duty to scour these lower Wards every Sabbath, not to make any boast of it, but because he loved the God who had so favored him."

A resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to the proprietors of the store was unanimously adopted, and the meeting dispersed.

SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.

President's Message on the Slave-Trade—Chronological Review of the Documents—Mr. Crampton—Methods of Pursuing the Slave-Trade on the African Coast—Correspondence Between Lord Napier.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

I have rarely read a more interesting document than the message of the President, under the date of 21st April, to the Senate, communicating the correspondence between the American and British Governments, on the African Slave-Trade. The public were first apprised, through the correspondence of the TIMES, that, after the receipts of many communications on the subject from her Majesty's Government, General CASS had made a general and comprehensive reply, fully setting forth the views of this Government. The correspondence was, in due time, called for by the Senate, and now appears in pamphlet.

The first paper shows "the ruling passion strong in death." It is a note of three lines from Mr. CRAMPTON, dated May 24, 1856, furnishing, for the information of the State Department, memoranda from the British Commissioners at Loanda, West Coast of Africa, as to the mode in which the Slave-trade was carried on in the year 1855. Three days after the receipt of this letter, Mr. CRAMPTON was peremptorily dismissed.

The Commissioners assert that on the 31st of December, 1855, a vessel believed to be American shipped 500 slaves from a point on the coast of Benguela. They proceed: One LUCAS, a notorious slave dealer, driven off in 1853, had lately reappeared; had offered 50 or 60 "Milrics" per head for slaves.

AUG. 2, 1857.—Lord NAPIER informed General CASS of the cases of the brigantines *Adams Gray* and *W. D. Miller*, of New-Orleans. It appeared from the report of the British Consul at Lagos that about the 1st of February, 1857, the *Adams Gray* was captured by the British steamer *Prometheus*, with all the usual equipments for a slave cargo, and with $20,500 in specie. She threw overboard her Spanish-American papers, and, having no evidence of nationality, was condemned.

The Captain of the *W. D. Miller* was more audacious and astute. He kept his American papers, sailed boldly through a fleet of British merchantmen in Lagos Roads, was pursued, showed his American papers, and avowed that the purpose of his voyage was to ship slaves.

On the 16th September, 1857, Lord NAPIER sends to General CASS a resolution of the House of Commons, praying Her Majesty to use all practicable means to suppress the slave-trade, to which Her Majesty graciously responds that she will.

OCT. 19.—Com. CONOVER, commanding American squadron on the coast of Africa, writes to Mr. TOUCEY concerning the capture, by Com. WISE, in the British steamer *Vesuvius*, of the brigantine *Bremen*, wearing American colors. It appears that, on the 10th of October, 1857, the *Bremen* was overhauled by the *Vesuvius*—that Com. Wise went on board, saying in effect, "I do not want to see your papers, which I know are fraudulent, but shall take the vessel, and I now give you the choice of being taken under the American flag or otherwise." The captain said that, if taken as an American, he would be liable to be hanged as a pirate, and threw his flag and papers overboard. This conduct Com. CONOVER thought unwarrantable, and he sent to Com. WISE a protest against it, remarking that this practice of the British commanders sufficiently shows why so many vessels are taken without colors or papers—the reason being, in brief, that the masters are induced to destroy them by the threats and misrepresentations of the British boarding officers.

OCT. 13, 1857.—EDWARD GABRIEL, who appears to be British Consul, or Agent, at Loanda, states that the American vessel *Onward* had been captured by the steamer *Electo*, without any papers of nationality. The ship or bark *Charles*, of Boston, was found by the steamer *Sappho* embarking slaves at Caveca de Cabra, (Copper Head;) was chased, and ran upon the breakers; by which incident 200 slaves were drowned—358 rescued; and the captain and crew, with part of the slaves, escaped. The *Myrmidon* caught an American brig near the same place.

The Consul is grieved to inform the Commodore that slavers, under the American flag, infest the coast in greater numbers than ever before. Among those then prowling about for slaves, he names the barks *Petrel* and *Clara B. Williams*; the schooners *Crimean*, *Louis McLane* and *Windward*, and the brigs *Jamestown* and *Bremen*. A good-sized fleet, it must be admitted, for an illicit and persecuted traffic.

OCT. 19, 1857.—Com. CONOVER sends a strongly-expressed protest against the seizure of the *Bremen* to Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. GREY. He declares the act in contravention of the treaty of the neutral rights of Americans, and of the right of the American Government to catch and punish offenders against her own laws.

DEC. 24, 1857.—Lord NAPIER sends a long and important dispatch to Gen. CASS, covering the whole subject of the Slave-trade. He describes eight cases of vessels being taken and condemned as slavers while wearing the American flag. In addition he stated that Portuguese men-of-war had captured the *General Pierce* and the *Splendid*—of which the latter was fitted for the acceptance of a thousand slaves. These ten vessels were al captured during the "earlier months of 1857. Lord NAPIER then proceeds to give a list of nineteen other American vessels believed to be engaged in the Slave-trade. Among them are the *Spirit of '76*, the *Putnam*, and the *James Buchanan*. The case of the *North Hand* was peculiar. She had been chartered for the ostensible purpose of conveying food to the starving inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands. The British Minister caustically observed: "In this affair, where benevolence was made subservient to crime, the notorious house of FIGANIERRE, REISS & CO. was busy." Mr. FIGANIERRE is Consul of Portugal in New-York. After remarking that the American complement of vessels and guns under the treaty was not at all times kept up, Lord N. concludes with more general moral reflections on the Slave-trade.

APRIL 13, 1857.—Commissary Judge CRAWFORD, at Havana, writes to the Earl of CLARENDON that, for many years the expeditions to the coast of Africa have not been so numerous as now that he has good reason to know that fifteen vessels had been fitted out for the Slave-trade in New-Orleans within two months.

AUG. 4, 1857.—The British Commissioners at Havana report that the Spanish brig *Three Brothers* has been altered and rechristened with the American name *Eliza*, and sent off upon a slave voyage. Also that the American ship *Hydra*, 499, brigs *Windward* and *Brahman*, the schooner *Niagara*, and the Peruvian ship *Architect*, were in Havana, preparing for slave voyages. An American named DRINKWATER calling himself a resident of Portland, was the purchaser and outfitter of all these vessels. The Commissioners say that the *W. D. Miller*, the same American brig which, about May 11, 1857, was boarded by British officers near Loanda, showed American papers, and declared the object of their voyage was the Slave-trade. This same vessel landed near Sierra Morena, in Cuba, 415 Bozals, and was then burnt. Ten days before this occurrence 600 were landed at Vertientes.

FEB. 2, 1857.—Mr. GABRIEL writes from Loanda to the Earl of CLARENDON that—

> "The whole, or nearly the whole, of the Slave-trade at present carried on at this part of the Coast is for the supply of Cuba, and pursued under the American flag."

The same authority says: "Only three vessels were captured on the coast South of the Equator in 1856." One of these was the *General Pierce*, which was seized on her third voyage for slaves. As the chief haunt of the slavers is the mouth of the Congo, he suggests that an American vessel-of-war be permanently stationed off that coast.

JULY 6, 1857.—The British Consul at Lagos, writes Lord CLARENDON that all the slave vessels

then arriving on the coast, were covered by the flag of the United States.

Oct. 10, 1857.—A letter of this date, probably from a private seaman on board the *Cumberland*, gives a humorous and contemptuous account of the boarding of the slaver *Cortes*, in the river Gambia. The proofs of her being a slaver were about as clear as that there is water in the sea; but she was not molested, though visited by boats from the *Cumberland*. This *Cortes* is the same vessel whose capture, one day out of Havana, and condemnation at Jamaica last April, caused the commencement of the excitement relative to British Aggressions.

Jan. 7, 1858.—Lord Napier furnishes to Gen. Cass the particulars of the destruction of the bark *Charles*, of Baltimore, on the 19th September. Lord N. estimates the number of slaves on board this vessel at 1,200, "of whom only 358 could be saved." This is the same vessel so often spoken of in the correspondence.

Jan. 15, 1858.—Lord Napier, to Gen. Cass, states that the *Charles* cleared at New-Orleans with a manifest which might have awakened the suspicions of the Federal authorities and justified the detention of the ship. In the same letter he describes several captures of American slavers by the Queen's ships, and the escape of the *James Buchanan* with 300 slaves, though chased by the *Teazer*, with steam and sails, for 140 miles. Old Buck was always good at foiling the British.

Aug. 12, 1857.—Capt. Burgess, of the *Hecate* writes that a new company for slave-trading had been formed at Havana, called the "Expedition for Africa," shares $1,000, which are *posted* on the Exchange.

March 8.—General Cass writes to Collector Hatch, of New-Orleans, stating that Lord Napier had imputed blame to the officers of the Custom-House at that place for allowing the *Charles* to be cleared.

March 18.—The Collector replies that the *Charles* was cleared before he assumed office, but that the schooner *Louis McLane* was cleared notwithstanding his opposition, in the face of undoubted evidence that she was to be engaged in the Slave-trade. She was arrested, and the case was tried in the Circuit Court of the United States. The proceedings were a naked and expensive farce, and the vessel sailed to Africa, and was there captured.

April 10, 1858.—Having collected all this information, and poising himself upon the pinnacle of this accumulated correspondence, Gen. Cass comes down upon Lord Napier and the public with fourteen pages of imperial octavo, not traversing any fact stated by Lord Napier, but presenting in a rambling desultory manner the views of this Government on the African slave-trade, and all the questions connected with it. I will not criticize this document further than to say that it is one of which this Government ought to be ashamed. It admits the flagitious character of the Slave-trade, but petulantly and querulously objects to any and all measures which are, or have been, proposed to suppress it.

In truth, Gen. Cass does much worse than this, because, after expressing the hope or the wish that the trade were rooted out, he proceeds to notice with real pleasure, and with unsuppressed exultation, that it was not to be suppressed at all, because of the renewal of the business in the disguised form of the emigration system.

Feb. 19, 1858.—Minister Mason writes to General Cass an important letter on the French scheme, in which he makes the statement that Count Walewski told him (Mr. Mason) that the "British Government would not object to the French scheme while the wants of the British colonies were being supplied by the Coolie trade." Judge Mason then goes off into a page or two of temperate and dignified condemnation of French and British fanaticism, relative to Slavery, which he supposes will find in this new measure of the Imperial Government a rebuke which it will deeply feel.

But I find that this synopsis cannot be completed within reasonable length in one communication With the leave of your readers, I shall finish it in another letter. A.

The Future of the Democratic Party.

From the New-York Staats-Zeitung, June 24.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of June 22 contains a long article upon the position of the Democratic Party, from which we extract the following portions:

"We hold that any professed Democrat who attempts to strike down the great leader of the Northwestern Democracy, for the sake of perpetuating dissensions, is himself recreant to the interests of the party. We advocate the reëlection of Stephen A. Douglas, not because of his views as to Lecompton, not merely because it would be impolitic to oppose him at present, but because we know of no Illinois statesman who can urge such potent claims to the support of his party; none who has served the party so well; none who has been more faithfully and consistently devoted to the doctrines of State Rights and State Equality; none who can bring the same amount of moral force and intellectual ability to the aid of these great principles.

This unnecessary and unjust abuse of Anti-Lecompton Democrats has already done harm enough to raise the hopes of the Opposition, and if persisted in, must produce a struggle which will either divide the party irretrievably or crush the fomenters of the strife. The pretence that Anti-Lecompton men have adopted a policy of submission is as untrue as it is insulting, and it is absurd to pretend that they can be forced into submission by injustice and abuse. The two sections of the party must agree to disagree on the Lecompton issue. There is no other peaceful alternative.

The *South* knows, as well as we do, that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, not only of Illinois, but of Virginia, will never subscribe to a Lecompton platform; that any attempt to insert in a Democratic platform the principles either of the Lecompton schedule or the English compromise, will meet with unyielding opposition.

The issue of one experiment of this sort is now pending in North Carolina. It is already boasted that the Lecompton clause of the platform has driven off the Anti-Lecompton Democracy to the support of the independent candidate for Governor. Whether this be true or not, it is sufficient to demonstrate the folly of multiplying chances against the Democratic ticket, by raising unnecessary issues If, then, it is not only useless, but dangerous, to make Lecomptonism a Democratic test, it must certainly be deemed advisable to abstain from recrimination and abuse, which can serve no purpose, but to keep alive political rancor and personal animosities."

Thus speaks the *Enquirer*. And we do not conceal it, that recent events in different parts of the country compel us to declare that, in every word, it speaks the whole truth. That portion of the Democratic Party with which we associated, so soon as the Administration unexpectedly recommended the unconditional acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, and to which belong the masses of the Democracy in the Northern States, and a considerable number in the South, has left no honorable means unemployed, and does even now desire, to prevent a disruption of the party into Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. As long as this struggle had a direct object, we did not hesitate to perform what we conceived to be our duty. Regardless as to whom our censure might affect—regardless whether this or that man felt dissatisfied at the free language of truth—we pursued the path marked out by what we conscientiously believed to be the only true construction of Democratic principles. After, by the enactment in Congress of the so-called English Compromise bill, the disputed point had, for the time, been decided, and decided in a manner by which the voice of the people of Kansas was first to be heard before they should be received into the Union as an organized State, we declared ourselves satisfied to the extent that we had, and would always, willingly submit to the decision of the inhabitants of that Territory. With this decision, and the acquiescence in it, the quarrel ought to be ended. At least, we hoped it would be so, and our endeavors to reëstablish the unity of the party, bear witness to our sincerity But, unfortunately, there are a number of men in the party, who, in their eagerness to convince the President of their ready servility, forget all limits of reasonable moderation, and every consideration of loyalty to their party. Look, for instance, at the political condition of Illinois. In obedience to the call of the Central Committee, a Convention of Democrats assembled at Springfield on April 21. One of the resolutions of that Convention declares that they will not make, nor will permit any one to make, Lecomptonism or Anti-Lecomptonism a test of party fealty, and that they will not proscribe any Democrat simply because he may have coincided in opinion with the Lecomptonites. During the whole time since past, the friends of this Convention and their organs in the Press—(and nine-tenths of all Democratic newspaper in Illinois side with them)—have always openly asserted that they will recognize all as Democrats who adhere to the Cincinnati Platform, whether they have been for or against Lecompton. But this conciliatory position of the Democratic Party in Illinois did not satisfy the sycophants in the Federal offices in that State. They held another Convention, they nominated another set of candidates, whom they audaciously call "Democratic," and openly announce that they will have achieved their object, if they succeed to divide the party in the State, to defeat a Democrat, Douglas, and to make the Black Republicans victorious. They, the Federal officeholders, refuse to acknowledge the regular nominations of the party, and put up "stump candidates." Is that Democratic? This course has offended a large portion of the Democrats to such an extent, that many who, without suspicion, took part in the "Bolters' Convention," have left them and rejoined the Democracy.

No better do we find it in Indiana. In consequence of endeavers of the Federal officers there, *per fas aut nefas*, to make Lecomptonism the test question of Democracy, a schism has been brought about, and there are already in the first and third Congressional districts two Democratic candidates in the field. From Pennsylvania we but lately announced that in the Twentieth District, Mr. Montgomery was nominated by 1,500 majority, and already we are informed that the Postmasters and their followers accord the nomination to Mr. Lozbar, who opposed Montgomery, and was beaten by an overwhelming majority of Democratic voters.

And how is it here in New-York? Were it not our duty fearlessly to expose the prevailing evil, we would prefer to leave to its own shame that baseless sycophancy which everywhere thrusts itself forward.

In Democratic Clubs they pass resolutions lauding to the skies the Lecompton policy of the Administration, and denounce all true and consistent Democrats; and next day the President of one of these Clubs travels on to Washington himself, to present these resolves, with a view to ingratiate himself with the authorities, and to further his chances for the fat office he seeks;—the President of another "Democratic" Association rushes headlong to the Custom-house, there to obtain an appointment on the strength of his resolutions. On the occasion of the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate, a Federal officer is honored with a serenade, and he employs the opportunity to extol Lecomptonism in most offensive terms. They march with trumpets and bugles before the house of a returned Congressman, and know no bounds in their denunciations of those who took the liberty to deny that Lecomptonism embodied anything like Democratic principles. And all this is done for the only reason that Lecomptonism has offices to bestow. It is the eternal hunt after more or less remunerative official positions in the Federal offices here, as well as in Illinois, in Indiana, in Ohio, in Pennsylvania and everywhere—it is the hungry eagerness of office-seekers, who presume upon dictating to the Democratic Party, who try to outdo each other in manifestations of servility, and of whom each one claims for himself the doubtful honor to be the most violent Lecomptonite, the truest adherent of the Administration.

If we have judged aright the personal character of the President, he must feel disgusted at this unprincipled race among his pretended friends. It is almost impossible that he, whom the Democratic Party has elevated to the highest position in the country, and in all the world, could or should approve of the doings of his officers, trying by their intrigues to bring defeat upon the party and to misuse his name in their detestable work. We cannot, as yet, believe that he should be satisfied, if his subordinates, by their anti-Democratic proceedings, and simply on account of the offices they hold, exert themselves to ruin the party. We hope even, that before it is too late—and very soon it may be too late—he will interpose his authority to prevent further mischief.

We confess, without reserve, that it ought to be the duty of all Federal officers to conciliate the masses of the Democracy rather than still more to exasperate them. And we call the attention of these gentlemen and of all office-seeking cliques, here and elsewhere, to the circumstance that the democratic mind of the people of this country will never submit to Lecomptonism, but is willing to let the question rest. Should this latter course be decided on in the circles of the so-called friends of the Administration,—then we can act unitedly and present a solid phalanx to the enemy,—if not, the responsibility for the defeat of the Democracy must fall upon their heads. Do they wish to see the party victorious, then they have only to follow our advice, to consider the interests of the party of higher moment than those of their own self, to place the success of Democratic principles and the welfare of our institutions above office-hunting, and we are satisfied we are a unit. If not—not!

NIAGARA FALLS.

Opening of the Season—The River Swollen—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Niagara Falls, Monday, June 21, 1858.

As yet the number of visitors here is unusually small, less even than last year. It is expected, however, that in some measure, at least, the deficiency will be made up from the South, where, it is agreed, the late rains and floods will produce a state of things that will drive northward those who can leave. The appearance of yellow fever at New-Orleans would be regarded with interest by hotel-keepers, and many others here, and at the watering-places generally.

The hotels, the ferries, the keepers of curiosity shops, and the thousand and one other people, who make their living out of visitors, (not to forget the extortionate hackmen,) are ready and waiting, not patiently, however, for the crowd to come. Indian Curiosity Shops are thicker than ever, and the imposition attempted on every corner, in the sale of trinkets called "Rock Ornaments," carved in various shapes from common spar, but pretendedly from the famous fallen Table Rock, is carried to an unheard-of extent. I am assured that this and other traffic in "curiosities," (Indian and civilized,) amounts to a large sum in the aggregate, enough to support a community. An instance is related of an Englishman who purchased some $75 worth of these "Rock Ornaments" to take back to his own country, as rare curiosities carved from Table Rock. His mortification and anger may be imagined, when he ascertained that they were made from spar, the like of which abounded all around him, and was considered wholly worthless at home, but with which the Yankees, with a little ingenuity, had succeeded in duping him, as they will thousands of others.

The volume of water to the Niagara is swollen to an unprecedented extent. I saw the venerable General Whitney, whose long and active life has been spent within the roar of the Cataract, regarding for the first time the magnificent exhibition consequent on high the water. Lake Erie is some five feet higher than usual. The tide rushing down the river and over the Falls, is considerably increased beyond this, while in the gorge below, at the whirlpool and vicinity, it is said the water rushes over the perpendicular banks full fifteen feet higher up than ever known before. The attractions of the Falls are increased in a corresponding degree. They who are here now are fortunate.

A slide occurred on the railroad which winds along the gorge between Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, on Friday evening last, under circumstances that causes one to realize how constant and imminent are the perils of travel by rail, even under the most favorable circumstances. This road, for most of the distance, is on the very brink of the gorge, in some places hundreds of feet above the river; sometimes inserted into the perpendicular ledge, with large masses of rocks suspended fearfully over the track. At a point about mid-way between the Falls and Lewiston, where the track lies about two hundred feet above the river, and where the descent is nearly perpendicular, nearly seventy feet of the road-bed slid off. The cob-house, *perpendicular* wall, no broader at the base than at the top, which was relied upon to make things safe, began to give away, (as the track master assured me,) nearly or quite a week before. The giving out of the whole structure had been looked upon as certain for some time, and yet cars filled with passengers continued to be drawn at least twice a day. Such recklessness is without a parallel in railway management. A gentleman, who was too late for the train, started to walk that evening over the track from Lewiston to Suspension Bridge. It was he who first discovered the slide, but he came within a hair's breadth of going down the chasm himself. Not dreaming of anything of the sort, he walked to the very brink before he discovered, by the dim light of the moon, the fearful state of the case. Another step and it would have been the last of him. Fortunately, he caught a glimpse of the yawning gulf. His retrograde movement was both timely and rapid. The slide had probably taken place immediately on the passing over of the train but a short time before, for the rocks were then tumbling and crashing into the abyss, and the gentleman felt sensibly the earth give way under his feet as he sprang back. No mortal can tell how near destruction and total annihilation that train of cars came. Its own weight and motion, doubtless, started the avalanche. Its speed—an instant of time—a finger's weight—may have been all that stood between eternity and every soul on board. But the train did pass, the pleasure seeking passengers all unconscious of the danger they had escaped. And yet for days previous the trains had been exposed to this danger, and an officer in charge of the road assured me that he knew it. When informed at the office at Suspension Bridge that a slide had occurred, they knew precisely where to locate it, and said they had been expecting it for a week, and stil had been sending out trains each way twice a day al the while. Words cannot express the culpability of those in immediate authority. A presentation by the Grand Jury of Niagara County will probably attempt it.

The Joint Board of Directors of the Suspension Bridge have lately held their annual meeting here. The stock is in few hands, and, being productive, a dividend is declared three and four times a year The business of the past year has sympathized with the general prostration; nevertheless, the dividends will be equal to about anything in the country. A very large sum—enough in itself to make the stock very handsome—is received from the railroad, which is secure under lease for many years. In addition, the revenue derived from carriages, passengers in them, and footmen, at times reaches as high as $400 a day. As an enterprise of boldness, and as a structure of matchless perfection, this bridge has not its equal; nor has it as a monopoly. It was, perhaps, but right that the law should secure to the projectors a monopoly for their enterprise and boldness in venturing half a million in its construction. While as a structure and a good paying enterprise, the bridge will probably continue far beyond the present generation, the monopoly feature cannot be expected to endure "longer than the law allows," which is five years yet, under the act of incorporation. By that time the stockholders will have got back considerably more than the original investment, and will have a good thing left, under any circumstance, so that there will be no great hardship in the case should there be another bridge built somewhere else, located more directly with an eye to the accommodation of visitors and the public generally.

The country all through this section shows the effect of the "wet spell." The corn and potato crops have suffered seriously. In this county, and to a large extent throughout all Western New-York, the wheat has given place to the barley crop, on account of the weavil for several years in succession destroying the former. In any event the change would have proved advantageous to the farmer. RODERICK.

Dinner of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity was in session in the morning and afternoon yesterday, and finally adjourned to meet next year again in this City with the Lambda Chapter of Columbia College. At 8 o'clock in the evening the members of the Fraternity sat down to a groaning board, at the Lafarge House. After substantial justice had been done to the substantials, toasts and speeches were the order of the night. Dr. Frank Tuthill, of the Delta Chapter, presided. The Fraternity was toasted, and Edwin P. Whipple, the Orator of the night before, responded, expressing his regard for the Fraternity, and gave, in conclusion, the following toast:

The Young Men of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity—May they be the young men of History for the next thousand years.

John G. Saxe, the poet, was next loudly called for, and responded in his peculiar vein of humor, and concluded by reciting a *post-prandial* poem, which brought "down the house." The various Chapters of the Fraternity were toasted in succession.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles responded for the Delta Chapter, and made a touching allusion to a deceased brother—A. Ogden Butler, of the Delta—from whose farm in Westchester County, grapes and fruit planted by him before his death, had been forwarded for the decoration of the tables on this occasion.

Dr. Frank Tuthill also responded, and related an amusing account of the adventures of E. P. Whipple in the West. Speeches, grave, gay and lively, were made by Wm. E. Robinson, Esq., John G. Saxe again, Hooper C. Van Vorst, and a poem was recited by P. Harwood Vernon, and addresses were made by other members of the Fraternity. It was so late in the evening when the speeches commenced that we are unable to give them. They kept it up till morning.

Experiment with Bunker's Life-Preserver.—An experiment was successfully made yesterday, at the foot of Wall-street, in the construction of a raft useful in cases of shipwreck, the raft being formed from several of Bunker's Life-Preservers joined together by a few strips of board. It required no nailing or other fastening than is always at hand on shipboard, and is so easily made and so light to handle that a couple of boys can do everything necessary. For the experiment, Captain Bunker put together thirty-two of his Life-Preservers in less than fifteen minutes, threw the raft so made overboard, rigged a mast and sail, and, in company with some dozen others who jumped on with him, went sailing down the bay.

This is an invention of importance to the public, and we call attention to the detail of its merits by reference to a statement signed by several citizens, published as an advertisement in another column.

☞ The Eighth Regiment Washington Greys is to be the escort and guard of honor in the City of New-York, on the removal of the remains of President Monroe. On the day the obsequies take place, which will be on Friday, July 2, the Committee will give the remains in charge of the Eighth Regiment. The remains will be taken to the City Hall, and placed in the Governor's Room until Saturday afternoon, when they will be removed to the steamer *Jamestown*. Colonel Lyons will detail a company from the Regiment to guard the remains while lying in state. The Eighth Regiment, after delivering the remains over to the Seventh, which will act as an escort to Richmond, will also accompany them to the boat.

Death of John La Farge, Esq.—Mr. John La Farge, owner of the Hotel in this City that bears his name, and of a large amount of other property, died suddenly at his residence in Glen Cove yesterday morning. Mr. La Farge was a native of France but had resided in this country upwards of 40 years He was at St. Domingo during the massacres, and was one of the few whites who escaped. He was 72 years of age and leaves a widow and a large family of children.

Cause of the Explosion of the Pennsylvania

The Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday says: "We now learn that John H. Campbell, of the firm of J. H. Campbell & Co., merchants, of New-Orleans, who died at the Gayoso House on Thursday, made statements contradicting that of the second engineer. Mr. Campbell was formerly an engineer on the river, and on Monday last he was visited at the Gayoso by Mr. John A. Hoffman, of the steamer *Daniel Boone*, who was engaged on the steamboat *Scotland* some years ago, when Mr. Campbell was engineer on that boat. Mr. Campbell made a statement to Mr. Hoffman on that visit, the substance of which was as follows:

'On the morning of the explosion, Mr. Campbell was up early, and, having an acquaintance among the deck-passengers, who was sick, he descended to the main deck to pay him a visit. On reaching the engine-room he found that the engineer was not at his post. So struck was he at this instance of negligence, and its possible consequence, that he was about to try the water, but desisted, knowing the engineer would look upon such an act as disrespectful. He then discovered that the engineer was aft, where he had been in company with some women. As he advanced, the engineer approached, as if to try the water. At that moment the catastrophe occurred. This statement, we learn, is supported by that of persons among the deck passengers.'"

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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V.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

VI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Hay—Dry Goods—Boots and Shoes, &c.

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All other cheap machines take only the single-thread chain-stitch; this takes the same two-thread stitch as the most expensive.

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At retail, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.
N. A. KNAPP.

☞ Zephyr Merino Under-garments, Wholesale and Retail, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

☞ "Stephen H. Branch's Alligator" is out, and for sale at No. 128 Nassau-st., and at the News-Dépôts.
O let all buy my "Alligators,"
And read of knaves, and thieves, and traitors.

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☞ Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Green Peas may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve diplomas, one medal and two premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ St. Vitus Dance. W. J. M. FISH, of No. 67 Johnson st., Brooklyn, has an external and harmless remedy for this disease, that is a certain cure. References given to many influential families in New-York and Brooklyn, where cures have been effected.

☞ Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th st.—Pure medicines and strict personal attention to business are my mottoes. Special attention to prescriptions, and all new preparations constantly on hand, fresh and genuine. Cool Soda Water five cents a glass.

☞ Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters just received, "per *Vanderbilt*," from celebrated makers "Mélies," Rue Vivienne, and "Ville," Passage de L'Opera, Paris. Also, a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

☞ Wigs! Wigs for Summer.—CLIBEHUGH'S Ventilating Wigs and Toupees, with transparent seams, are the lightest, coolest, and therefore the pleasantest for the hot weather, cheap for cash. No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, corner of Broadway.

☞ Visitors to Europe who are taking a course of the Triesemar may have letters of introduction to the patentee in London from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, thus assuring to them the advice of the most eminent of the faculty on the other side of the Atlantic.

MARRIED

Connolly—Gregory.—In this City, on Thursday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., Chas. M. Connolly, Jr., to Fannie A., second daughter of Lewis Gregory, Esq., all of this City.

Williamson—Roorbach.—In this City, on Monday, June 21, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. S. Osgood, John Williamson to Sarah H. Roorbach, daughter of the late John Ogilvie Roorbach.

Holmes—Fricke.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 129 Hudson-av., by the Rev. J. W. Sarles, Alfred J. Holmes to Sarah M. Fricke, daughter of the late John A. Fricke, all of Brooklyn.

Taft—Williams.—At Providence, R. I., on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. Leonard Swain, D. D., Edward H. Taft and Eliza F. Williams, daughter of the late Edward S. Williams, all of that City.

Graham—Knapp.—At Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., by the Rev. M. J. Schoonmaker, James G. Graham, of Shawangunk to Margaret J., daughter of Israel Knapp, Esq., of Walden.

Griggs—Clemence.—At Bethlehem, N. Y., on Thursday, June 24, by the Rev. H. Beattie, F. H. Griggs, of Penn Yan, N. Y., to Ruth D., daughter of Thomas Clemence, Esq.

DIED.

Ostrander.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 24, after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Harriet Ostrander, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, John De Lamater, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from No. 205 10th-av., without further notice

Woollacott.—In this City, on Friday, June 25, in the 14th year of her age, Harriet Woollacott, daughter of F. Woolacott, Esq., of London, and niece of W. H. Lush, of this City.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, at 3½ P. M.

Hawley.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, of consumption, Sarah Jane, daughter of Henry and Jane Hawley, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 360 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon.

Lafarge.—At Glen Cove, L. I., suddenly, at his country residence, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Friday, June 25, John Lafarge, Esq., native of France, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in this City.

Scudder.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, June 24, Elenor C. Murray, wife of Henry G. Scudder.

THE REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) preach in the Ebenezer Chapel, in 33d-st., east of 2d av., on SABBATH, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Right and Duty of all to read the Holy Scriptures.* A sermon for the times.

WING'S PROCESS.

Wheat, it is believed, yields a nourishment better adapted to the healthful requirements of the human system through life, than any other one substance known to civilization.

This nourishment is made up of those properties in grain chemically known as saccharine matter, gluten, &c.

The saccharine matter contributes most of the nourishment, and contains, also, an active principle, which, when received into the stomach as a component of bread, aids digestion.

These great nourishing and invigorating properties of grain produce under the action of heat, and by the aid of certain machinery, a most powerful stimulant.

If such a product can be extracted from grain by artificial means, it indicates unmistakably the influence which the saccharine matter, or sugar property in wheat, has upon the bodily powers of man when subjected to the natural chemical action of the human stomach.

It seems, therefore, that this is an indispensable property of grain as a nourishment, given to it for the most beneficent purpose, and consequently should be retained, as far as practicable, in all the preparations of grain for food.

Wing's process secures the highest amount of nutriment that has ever been produced from wheat.

In the preparation of the material and in the manufacture of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, the life supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion, and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth or renewed vigor and strength.

The continually-increasing demand for WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, with the commendatory remarks of parents, teachers and physicians, is strong proof of the healthful and beneficial results which have attended their use.

WING'S CRACKERS have a pleasant taste, act kindly upon the stomach, and for dyspeptic or the aged, as well as sedentary and delicate persons generally, they are most acceptable.

It is believed that there never has been anything introduced equal to WING'S FARINA CRACKERS as a healthful nourishment for children.

In purchasing, it should be borne in mind that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. WING; his are the only crackers manufactured in the United States containing the true qualities of farina.

All other so-called Farina Crackers are imitations. Take none, therefore, for farina but those having the name of A. WING stamped on each cracker.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.

Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over

HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD,

and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of Arthur's, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in

THE FOURTH YEAR

since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the

EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,

in the number for July, 1858. He says:

"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that Arthur's never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"

ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.

They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement when sold*, and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat your lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. If directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.

PATENT STAMP.

☞ Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.

SIZES AND MATERIAL.

Tin Cans—Pint, quart, half gal. and gal.
Fire-proof Stoneware (cane-col.) Jars—Pint, quart and half-gallon.
Queensware—Pint, quart and half-gal.
Glass—Pint, quart and half-gallon.
The Cans & Jars (except glass) NEST, to secure economy in freight.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers, under the patent for the United States, of the "OLD-DOMINION" COFFEE-POT.

Trade supplied, at manufacturers' prices, by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York; CHAS. BURNHAM, Springfield, Mass; JOSEPH R. GREEN, corner of 5th and Smith sts, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our Standard of silver is ....950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL PILES.

A permanent cure for life. The Proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of External or Internal Piles. Still more wonderful cures effected by using Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository:

James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to bed.

Charles M. Holewell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for Piles, but did no good, and was confined to the house for months.

Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South st., was afflicted with Piles for 15 years—and was in a miserable condition, Call and see them for yourself. Dépôt, No. 158 Bowery. Medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK

Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.

DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.

Manufactory on the premises.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

A HANDY BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A HANDY BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW.
By Lord St. Leonards.
One vol. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Times, Jan. 20.

Less than 200 pages serve to arm us with the ordinary precautions to which we should attend in selling, buying, mortgaging, leasing, settling and devising estates. We are informed of our relations to our property, to our wives and children, and our liabilities to trustees or executors, in a little book for the million, a book which the author tenders to the *profanum vulgus* as even capable of beguiling a few hours in a railway carriage. * * * His authority goes with the work, and makes it more acceptable than a work equally good from a writer more obscure.

From the Examiner, Feb. 13.

These letters, indorsed with the name of Sugden, will be a handy book in half the houses in the land. In easy language, neither dry nor flippant, they give we believe, the best half-crown's worth of information upon worldly matters that a prudent man can buy. We might almost add, he is an imprudent man who does not master its contents.

From the Athenæum, Jan 9.

The present is indeed "a Handy Book," which all may understand; and we shall hereafter no more pity a gentleman who gets engulfed in one of the legal quicksands here pointed out, than we pity a man who gets into the water in skating round a dangerous pole

From the Daily News, Jan. 12.

To show the clear, concise and yet comprehensive style in which the great lawyer writes on law for the million, we extract the following practical directions as to the important act of making a will * * * With the same tense and lucid accuracy, the result of profound knowledge of the subject, and an honest desire to be plain, Lord St. Leonards treats of most of the important subjects connected with real property law—Sales and Purchases, Mortgages and Leases, Settlements and Trustees, &c. The public will find it difficult to purchase in any other form so much useful practical knowledge.

From the Sussex Express.

This small work is worth its weight in gold. It is just such a Handy Book as every buyer and seller of land or other property requires * * * Had it been published before, how many families would have been saved the distress and privations they have suffered from the legal disposition of property being contrary to the intention of the donor?

From the Justice of Peace.

* * * There never was a legal work so completely calculated for the million.

From the Law Review.

We think that the noble and very learned author of the little volume before us has done good service to the community, by thus presenting for its use and guidance a popular view of that important and complicated department of our law with which he is admitted by all to be so eminently conversant

From the Jurist.

Like every work and public act of Lord St. Leonards' busy and useful life, it is distinguished by strong common sense, great knowledge of affairs, and the steady preference of utility to showiness and popularity.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADVICE of a body of the Alumni of the College of New Jersey, notice is hereby given the graduate members of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, that as changes in the affairs of the Halls which are meditated by the College authorities cannot but vitally effect their vigor as Literary Institutions, we deem their conference relative to the matter, and advice as to the best course of procedure, of essential importance.

They are, therefore, urgently requested to attend the annual meeting of the graduate members on TUESDAY, June 27, the day before the approaching commencement.

FREDERICK STUMP, Md., H. L. COLE, N. C., C. G. CLARKE, N. Y., } Committee in behalf of the Cliosophic Society.
T. C. LYON, Miss., W. A. McATEE, Md., GEO. GRAY, Del. } Committee on behalf of the American Whig Society.

Nassau Hall, Princeton, June 19, 1858.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.

THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.

Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.

Agent for Brooklyn. Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

COME AND SEE THE LARGE ASSORTMENT of LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, IMPROVED TRAVELING AND FINE SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS, At JOHN BLACK'S, No. 4 Murray-st.

THE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST.
LOLA MONTEZ.
Her Autobiography and Lectures. With a superb steel portrait by Rogers. Muslin, 12mo. Price $1,

SECOND.
"FOLLOWING THE DRUM;"
Or, Glimpses of Frontier Life. By Mrs Lieutenant Egbert L. Viele. Muslin, 12mo. Price $1.

THIRD.
THE LIFE OF HUGH MILLER,
Author of "Testimony of the Rocks," &c. Prepared by Thomas N. Brown, (the eminent Scotch Divine.) Muslin, 12mo. Price $1.

FOURTH.
TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH.
An Eastern Tale, in verse. By T. B. Aldrich author of "Babie Bell, and other Poems." Muslin, 12mo. Price 50 cents.

FIFTH.
WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Agatha's Husband," "The Ogilvies," "Olive," &c. Muslin, 12mo. Price $1.

This book will be sent by mail, postage paid to any part of the United States, on the receipt of the price, $1.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

THE MORMONS GO

To Mexico,
And so the war is ended,
But Roaches black,
Our bread attack,
By Bed-Bugs we're offended,
What can be done,
Beneath the sun,
To obviate the evil?
Shall we try charms,
Or force of arms
To send them to the d—l?

Just go to Lyon, buy a flask
Of his strong ammunition,
And throw the powder—easy task—
With judgment and precision;
You'll see them die,
Bug, Roach or Fly,
The instant that you throw it.
And then his pill
Is sure to kill
The rats and mice that "go it."

Dépôt of LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects and vermin, No 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having witnessed the use of BUNKER'S PATENT LIFE-PRESERVERS, and having examined the construction, desire to express our satisfaction, and call attention to its merits. We believe the article to be a true life preserver against the contingencies of shipwrecks for—

1. It is so bouyant as to leave all the upper part of the body above water. It is so fitted to the form of the body, male or female, as not to impede any motion of the limbs, as not to chafe the body, and as not to be in the way of any effort or mode of escape from the water.

2. It is a protection against all blows or shocks in the water, whether by the fragments of the wreck or by rocks along the shore, for the wearer of the article cannot be hurt by any blow on the body, and its buoyancy enables the wearer to touch articles lightly. Puncturing by pins does not destroy its buoyancy.

3. Several of these Life-Preservers may be formed into a raft capable of sustaining several persons, with nothing additional than a few strips of boards or rope, and without nails. The raft is simple to make and so light to handle that one capable of holding a dozen persons can be made and launched from the deck of a ship in less than 15 minutes

4. We observed also with pleasure the various forms of the article for different purposes, from that made of strong canvas for the life-saving stations on the coast, by means of which a man may leave the shore for a wreck even while the storm rages, to the light linen or muslin shirt-body for bathing purposes.

We believe that by means of this article, life on the Western waters and lakes may be made secure, and that lives lost by drowning in the recent disaster of the *Pennsylvania* would have been saved had the boat been supplied with this Life-Preserver.

NATH L. & GEO. GRISWOLD,
E. E. MORGAN, Pilot Commissioner;
HENRY GRINNELL, JAS. LAIDLAW,
Capt. WM. H. HUDSON, Capt. JEREMIAH BRIGGS,
Capt. R. T. HARTSHORNE, Capt. ALEX. CLARK,
Capt. R. W. STORY, WM. H. SIDELL,
EMIL SAMSON, Capt. CALLAHAN,
T. W. CONKLIN, Pilot; THOMAS AITKIN, Pilot.
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JEWELRY VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of watches and jewelry at less than usual prices.

Ladies' earrings, Diamond rings,
Pins and bracelets, Chatelaine chains,
Guard chains, Vest chains,
Studs, Scarf pins,
Sleeve buttons, Keys and seals,
Plain gold rings, Seal rings,
Gold Spectacles, Gold crosses,
Gold eye-glasses, Pure gold wedding rings,
Gold lockets, Gold thimbles,
Gold necklaces, Gold pencils and pens,
Silver napkin rings, Silver porte-monnaies,
Silver fruit knives.

GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

ONE PASSION.
A STORY OF WOMAN'S HATE!
IN THE ATLAS,
TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 27.
Great Paper—full of interest—will be
TO-MORROW'S ATLAS.
Sold by all news-venders on Sunday, and read by everybody.

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TO-MORROW'S ATLAS.
Sold by all news-venders on Sunday, and read by everybody.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.
McCURDY'S SKIRT SUPPORTER,
WHAT EVERY LADY NEEDS.
Every lady who prizes health and comfort, should once adopt this excellent invention; it can be found Mrs. BOWLES', No. 455½ Broadway.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE NEW-YORK COACHMAKER'S MAGAZINE,
No. 2, vol. 1 for July.
With 17 engravings and 20 pages letter press.
Contents varied and interesting.
Published at No. 106 Elizabeth-st., at $3 per year.
by E. M. STRATTON.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.
Now the sun's rays pour down with scorching heat, and the public are again reminded that the Patent Double Ice-Pitchers are essential to their comfort. They are for sale, wholesale and retail, by
LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Annual Commencement and speaking exercises of its fifteenth Graduating Class and other pupils, will take place on the evening of MONDAY NEXT, (June 28,) at the large Hall of Cooper Institute. Clergymen, classical teachers and former graduates of the Institute who may be present are invited to seats reserved for them on the stage. Any such who may not have received tickets of admission, can obtain them to-day or Monday, (should they so desire,) at the Institute on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st. Doors open at 6½ P. M.; exercises begin at 7½ P. M.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, THE CORDIAL OF LIFE—Will impart health and strength to the most emaciated or prostrate frame, even after years of dissipation or excess. It's not excitant, but imparts pure strength, making the muscles like iron. If you have rheumatism, vertigo, neuralgia, debility, indigestion, impotency, palpitation of the heart, or any nervous affection, use it. $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen, forwarded to any address. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and all Druggists.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace. 15 Tables. Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, per United States Steamer "ARAGO" will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER. Postmaster.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 3d mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1 at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REVIVAL NOVEL.
A POOR FELLOW.
A RELIGIOUS NOVEL.
By the author of "Which? The Right or the Left?" Large 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.
This is one of the most powerful novels that has been published in a number of years. Literary men and others who have been favored with advance sheet copies, pronounce it the most remarkable work of the present century. Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also, for sale by all booksellers in this City.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1 25, to any address, free of postage.

HUGH MILLER'S NEW WORK.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE CRUISE OF THE BETSEY;
Or, a Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides. With Rambles of a Geologist; or, Ten Thousand Miles over the Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland.
BY THE LATE HUGH MILLER.
Nearly the whole of a large edition of this work has been exhausted by orders in advance of publication. Nothing need be said of it save that it possesses the same fascination for the reader that characterizes the author's other works.
NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
THE OLD RED SANDSTONE,
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.
This edition is reprinted from the last Edinburg edition, and contains over one hundred pages of entirely new matter from the pen of HUGH MILLER. It contains also several new plates and cuts, and an appendix of new notes, while the old plates have been reëngraved and improved.
New editions of "MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS," "THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS," "FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR," and "FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND," are now ready, and may be had separately, or in uniform sets.
GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington st., Boston.

CHOOSE YOUR GIFTS.
Choose your gifts! To RANNEY'S ho!
Have you been there? If not, go.
O! what works by minds divine!
O! what jewels, how they shine!
See the bracelets, rings and chains,
Enterprise here truly reigns.

You whose brains are scantly lined,
Oh! *do* cultivate the mind;
Understand that books for all
RANNEY proffers when you call.

Gifts he has of rarest mould,
Inlaid chains and clasps of gold,
Fairy rings—but nought is *sold*,
These he *gives* and thousands more—
Seek him at the Gift Book Store.

At the American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, and there alone, the purchasers of Books are permitted to select from brilliant assortments of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, comprehending an immense variety, the articles that especially suit their fancies or meet their particular requirements. No other house in the world practices this liberal and most unobjectional plan. It is original with the American Gift Book House, and has utterly superseded the chance system heretofore in vogue. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

MERRY'S MUSEUM, WORDSWORTH'S CABINET, AND THE SCHOOLFELLOW.
THE ILLUSTRATED DOLLAR MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The July No., now ready, commences Vol. 36 of this popular and instructive Journal. Its contents are original, and it is illustrated with more and finer embellishments than ever before. The Editorial Department is sustained by many of the best writers for children in America. "Robert Merry's Monthly Chat with his Friends" is worth more than the subscription price for the year.
The present volume will be superior to any of its predecessors. Get it; it will please the children.
TERMS—$1 a-year; 10 cents, single copies.
J. N. STEARNS & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau street, New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT, No. 423 Broome st., One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style,) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale, go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d-floor.

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL DISPOSE of her piano-forte for nearly half its value; a magnificent rosewood, full 7-octave, round corners, carved case iron frame, made by best City makers, with unexpired warrantee, nearly new, has a very rich tone, the front beautifully ornamented in pearl and gold. Can be seen at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make, and extremely low prices for cash; second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

FIRST-PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.—WE CONTINUE TO manufacture our superior Sax Horns and Cornets with piston or rotary valve. These instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and finish. Prices sent on application by letter. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect, and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

TENOR SINGER.—IF THE TENOR WHO RECENTLY advertised for a situation in a church choir, or any other well-qualified one—and only such—will address a note to H. L. R., Box No. 174, *Times* Office, he may hear of one.

ALBERT WOELTGE'S NEW COMPOSITIONS for the Piano: "Poëme Harmonieux," and "Moments de Bonheur," at BREUSING'S Music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
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METROPOLITAN SEWING-MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
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Sewing Machines for	30
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C. H. WOOSTER, No. 535 Broadway.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A DESIRABLE house, pleasantly situated in West 22d-st., having large closets and all the modern conveniences, will be let, with board, and privilege of large parlors, all neatly furnished, to a small family able and willing to pay liberally for the comforts of a genteel home and good table, without the trouble of housekeeping. The advertiser owns the house, and will take no other boarders, her own family needing the third story. References required. Address Box No. 386, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, TAUGHT of much experience as boarders, dare, therefore, presume to offer a pleasant home to gentlemen, married or single. Unusual accommodations for a family. House is first-class, with every appointment for convenience and comfort. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS house up town, west of Broadway, would let a large furnished front room and bedroom to a family or gentlemen. Parties willing to pay monthly in advance can make a very economical arrangement. Address BOARD, Broadway Post-Office. Best of reference given

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, also a few single parties, with handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; no other boarders; beautiful location, convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A first class house and airy location in the vicinity of 12th-st. and 5th-av., would accommodate two or three gentlemen with large rooms and partial board. The best of reference required, Address C. D., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 266 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can find a large, airy and handsomely furnished room at No. 366 Henry-st., near the Hamilton and South Ferries; also one handsomely furnished side room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; 3 to 5 minutes' walk from the Bancroft House; dinner at 6½; terms, $10 per week, or half that sum when one is absent; will furnish their own room. Address MAT, Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE SHORE, WITHIN one hour of City Hall, for a gentleman, wife, (an invalid,) and servant; two large rooms, house close by water, convenient for bathing, with porches, blinds and shade. Address immediately, with full particulars, C. J. M., Williamsburg.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished room, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

TEACHERS

PARENTS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER AND graduate desires a home in a nice family, where he would be useful as a tutor. Will pay well, and expects a fair compensation. References given. None but the respectable need address TUTOR, Post-Office, Station D., New York City.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught three years in the best private schools in this City, wishes to arrange for the employment of two hours daily in a school or family; will give tuition in exchange for board; best references given. Address CLASSICS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—A young French lady (Protestant) in a private family, to teach music, French, singing, &c., &c. Best references given and required. Address GERTRUDE, Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to attend at their own residences Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. SISSONS, No. 132 West 37th-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

A MARRIED LADY, WHO WRITES A bold, legible hand, wishes employment, either as amanuensis, copyist, visiting governess, or as instructress in the English or German languages. Address EMILY, Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED in Music and French, is desirous of teaching in a family or boarding-school in the City or country. Apply at No. 68 Varick st., 3d floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess, in a private family or school. Can teach the English branches, French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 169, *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M. (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D V) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—SOMETHING NEW.—Cottage Bedsteads, $4. Folding cribs and trundle bedsteads, mattresses, of hair, husk, sea-grass, &c., at a small advance over cost at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., basement.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARRANTED superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE AND slate bed tables, with my newly-invented cushions; superior to any now in use. Price $250, $275 and $300. Call and examine. Old tables repaired.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held on Wednesday, 30th inst., at Niblo's. The exercises will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Alumni of the University and the friends of education are invited to attend. Studies will be resumed on the third Wednesday of September next. Gentlemen desirous of joining any of the classes, may on their option be examined for admission on Tuesday, the 29th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., or on the Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of September, at the same hour, in the Council Room. The first sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University will be preached by the Rev. Dr. KREBS, in the Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, corner of 10th-st., on Sunday evening, June 27th, at 7¾ o'clock. The annual oration and poem before the Eucleian Society of the University will be delivered on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the large Chapel of the Institution.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow sts., on SUNDAY, June 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend Divine Service in a body, at the M. E. Church in Allen-st., near Delancey-st., the Rev. WM. ROACH, Pastor. Let every Veteran be present; the invitation is to all. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

COMMENCEMENT—IN PROF. METCALFE'S Ladies' Seminary, on THURSDAY, July 1, in the Rev. Dr. Porter's Church, 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Admission free.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 436 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

CITY COTTAGE.—TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER season only, if desired, a brick cottage, with Croton, gas, &c.—a most desirable residence for a small family—in 54th-st., east of 8th-av. Also, a new 3-story high-basement, brick house, with modern improvements, in 53d-st., west of Broadway.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND PART OF third floor of a house within two minutes' walk of James-slip and Peck-slip ferries. Williamsburg; rooms in good order; gas in the house; rent $11. Apply before 12 M., and after 4 P. M., at No. 9 Lewis place, 2d-st., Williamsburg.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT incumbrance, would let to a genteel family a three-story brick house within three minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, who will take the rent in board within a trifle. Neighborhood very respectable. Address HARVEY, Box No. 116, *Times* office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR LEASE—Situated in the city of New-Brunswick, on the west side of Neilson-st., and within sixty yards of the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt. The lot is 168 feet deep, and 50 front and rear; the main building 32 feet front by 68 deep; three stories high. The rear building is of brick, one story high, 50 feet front and forty deep, both buildings covered with tin; built for an elastic carpet and car-head lining factory. Apply by letter to R. A. DE RUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEX. MOORE, corner Church and Neilson sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two or three two story and high-basement brick houses, with very deep lots, containing 7 rooms, besides basement story—all in good order, with cisterns, &c.—will be sold on very favorable terms, or exchanged for a neat country-place in the vicinity of New-York, worth from $4,000 to $6,000. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE in perfect repair, with 15 large rooms, with all modern improvements, on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I., with barn and 28 lots of beautiful land, fruit and ornamental trees, &c. The highest ground in the village. Apply to WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY brick house, Gothic front, containing 15 rooms, marble mantels, &c., in South Brooklyn, will be sold cheap for either a farm, cash or merchandise. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to Dr. LEVY, No. 18 Union-place, (Union-st.,) Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GRANT FOR FOUR LEAGUES of unlocated land in the State of Sonora, Mexico. Title indisputable. A great chance for capitalists, as it will be sold very low. Apply (if by letter, postpaid) to Dr. LEVY, No. 18 Union-place, (Union st.,) Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase one or more small houses substantially built and eligibly situated in the City of New-York. A moderate price will be given, and all the payment made in cash. Property near the 4th or 6th avs. would be preferred, and not above 34th st. Address with full particulars as to location and price, CASH, Box No. 200 *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WANT to rent a three-story house, above 8th st.; rent, say $600 to $700. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,760 lower Post Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, modern built, in good location, below 20th-st. and west of 3d-av. Rent about $600. Address Box No. 2,809, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.
Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.
The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.
To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic cottage, very eligibly situated, within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing, in the suburbs of this beautiful village, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantles, dining-room, library, eight fine bedrooms, kitchen, with cooking range, cellars with hot-air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection, and for his residence, with hollow walls, which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first-rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage-house, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Possession given at an early day, if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to
WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, one mile from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the estate of the late David Kirby, deceased, containing 30 27-100 acres, beautifully situated upon the shore of Long Island Sound, and in the immediate neighborhood of the elegant country seats of the Hon. John. A. Dix, Charles T. Cromwell and William P. Van Rensselaer, Esqs. Sale positive, and title perfect. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
ROBERT H. COLES, Esq., Referee.
JAMES E. BEEBS, Esq., Attorney.

$4.000 WILL BUY A MOST DESIRABLE country residence, worth as much more as is asked for it, situated in Tremont, about four minutes' walk from Dépôt, and 11 miles from New-York. Cottage two-stories, attic and basement, containing 8 rooms, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c., and half an acre of a garden, laid out with apple orchard and gravel walks and flower beds, good water, healthy location, society good, and the terms will be made to suit the purchaser. Possession will be given immediately. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT TO exceed 35 miles from this City, and not over one mile from railroad station, near a pleasant village containing churches, schools, &c. The house and out-buildings must be in good condition, of modern construction, and adapted to Winter as well as Summer residence. Land from 20 to 30 acres free from stone, plenty of fruit and shade trees. The whole arranged with order and taste. A small stream of water or spring on the property desirable. Price not to exceed $14 000. Address ORRIN CROSBY & CO., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY residence, situated within the limits of the City of New-Brunswick, and near Raritan Landing. The house is 45 feet front by 40 deep; the grounds contain about eleven acres; an excellent garden, fruit, &c. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity and healthfulness. Apply by letter to R. A. DERUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEXANDER MOORE, corner Church and Neilson-sts.

TO BE LET—A COTTAGE, IN RUSTIC STYLE, on Eagle Ridge, Orange, New-Jersey, furnished. It contains eleven rooms, stable, ice-house filled, with garden and grounds attached, and forty acres of natural forest. It is approached by a beautiful drive of 1½ miles through Llewellyn park, and is 700 feet above the level of the sea. Price $1,000 for the season. Apply to
L. S. HASKELL, No. 40 Cedar-st., Or Eagle Rock, Orange, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—Located 1½ miles from the ferry; fine bay view, large house, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground, handsomely laid out with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Price $6,000, or would be let at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit dépôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the dépôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BLOCKS 32 and 144, in Olinville, (King's Bridge,) on the Harlem Railroad. Three acres of land in Middle Village, Long Island, with new house and barn, 4 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, by stage every hour. 200 acres of timbered land, Laurens Co., Georgia, 50 miles from tide, on the Oconee River. Inquire of DEZENG & STEVENS, No. 40 Trinity Buildings.

RESIDENCE AT FLUSHING FOR SUMMER AND WINTER.—A capacious house with all conveniences, suitable for a family or boarders, Medical Institute, or Academy; large yard, garden and outbuildings, convenient to Railroad. WM. R. PRINCE.

TO LET AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY.—A furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, stable and ice-house, filled; good garden, &c.; fronting the ocean, adjoining Howland's Hotel. Terms moderate. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS—Opposite the celebrated Congress Spring and Park—is open from the 1st June until the 1st of October. This Hotel is justly ranked as a first class house at Saratoga, and the public, who are seeking either pleasure or health, will find the Union all that is desired. Grounds beautifully laid out, fine promenades, and the establishment replete throughout with every convenience. The Porters of this house are paid by the Proprietors, and are not allowed to charge for their services. The Proprietors will take every care to promote the happiness and comfort of the guests who may favor them with their patronage. Our tables will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. To those sojourning at the Springs for medical benefit of the water, every attention will be paid. The Proprietors pledge themselves to exert all their means to make their house agreeable to the public.
PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—TO LET FOR THREE or four months from July 1, a beautiful residence in the most healthy and romantic portion of Ulster County, 1½ miles from steamboat landing on the Hudson. The house is large and will accommodate from 15 to 18 persons—is genteelly furnished throughout—including bedding, crockery, silver-ware, &c. There are 35 acres of land embraced in the premises, a large orchard, and vegetable garden. The grounds immediately surrounding the dwelling are filled with choice shade-trees. The house and furniture, together with the use of a pair of gentle horses, a double and single carriage, two cows and productions of vegetable garden for the season. Will be let for $150 per month. One or two families seeking health and retirement will find this a desirable opportunity. In addition to well, cistern and spring water, there is a beautiful brook running near the house, and a mineral spring of great value as a cure of eruptive diseases. Address Box No. 1,251 till July 1.

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND.—A. D. WYCKOFF, formerly proprietor of Wyckoff's Hotel New-York respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the management of the above-named Summer establishment. It has ample accommodations for two hundred guests, and has been put in first-rate order, and refurnished throughout. The unequaled advantages of Bath for a Summer residence, and for sea-bathing, are so widely known as not to require special notice. It is my intention to make the house attractive in every point, so as to enable me to command unobjectionable parties to the most fastidious. Bath is seven miles from Brooklyn, by cars from Fulton Ferry to Greenwood. Stages leave Greenwood for Bath at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Good stable accommodations for horses and carriages.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house for those desiring board in the country during the warm weather, in the pleasant and healthy village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., and will render all attention to his guests for moderate charges. WILSON HAM.
Reference: FREELAND SQUIRES & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, NEAR THE sea within a short distance from New-York, good plain board and comfortable rooms for a family of eight, a gentleman, wife, five children (the youngest three years of age) and servant. A farm with plenty of milk, fruit, vegetables, &c., preferred, and with only a few other boarders. Terms to be reasonable. Address stating mode of reaching the place, time of going and returning, and other particulars, to Box No. 957 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, with board for families, can be had on reasonable terms at the Park House, Orange, N. J. The house is well located and has a fine, large garden attached, well shaded. Twelve to fifteen trains per day; 55 minutes from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. N. OSBORNE, No. 43 Broadway, or on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st., or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY RESIDING eight miles up the Hudson River, having two airy rooms, would like to meet with a party of four gentlemen of steady, quiet habits, or a small family who would appreciate the comforts of a quiet home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 11 Carmansville, Post-Office, N. Y.

SAUGATUCK HOUSE—THREE MINUTES' walk of Westport dépôt, and 40 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, offers rare inducements to Summer boarders. Best of City reference given and required. Also, a very desirable furnished cottage to let for the Summer. Address WM. A. HILL, Saugatuck, Conn.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—ONE OR two families can be accommodated with desirable rooms in a spacious and convenient house, pleasantly located, within three minutes' walk of the landing at Port Richmond. References exchanged. Inquire for Mrs. JANE M. HAGGERTY.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD can be had between 54th and 55th sts., near East River; house inclosed by a large garden and lawn, with plenty of good fruit. Apply to Mrs. PERKINS.

SARATOGA HYGIENIC INSTITUTE—AT Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Good board and rooms, and common-sense treatment. For terms, address E. B. FOOTE, M. D.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 204 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE—THAT OLD-ESTABLISHED Boot and Shoe store corner of Canal and Varick sts.; neatly fitted up for that business, with carpet, chairs, awnings, stove, boot and shoe trees, gas fixtures, &c., or it will be let for any other business. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, No. 391 Canal-st., from 8 to 4.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a person with a small capital, in an old and popular establishment, doing a good business, situated about 90 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River. Owner wishes to retire on account of ill-health. Address N. T. CURTIS, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 AND UPWARDS, in a business twelve years established, in a neighboring city; the advertiser having improved and patented an article of unlimited demand in his business, wants more capital. Explanations given in an interview. Address H. S., Lovejoy's Hotel, appointing time and place, until Tuesday.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE at a great bargain and on exceedingly favorable terms, a Printing Establishment, with good-will of the business. The office comprises every facility for miscellaneous, Book and Job Printing, and is in first rate order. Half of the amount will be taken in Printing. Address W., box No. 152, *Times* Office.

$8.000—**FOR SALE HOTEL LEASE** AND FURNITURE.—A rare chance is now offered to purchase the lease and furniture, on easy terms, of a hotel kept on the European plan, about 250 rooms, now doing a large business. The proprietor being obliged to leave the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—TO A CASH CUSTOMER, A RETAIL business in Brooklyn of eight years standing. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to commence business. Address TRADE, Brooklyn Post-Office

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857, Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets. Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

TO PLUMBERS AND BUILDERS.—FOR sale a quantity of second-hand wash-basins, Croton-water faucets, silver plated; together with marble slabs suitable for wash-stands. Also, a quantity of old lead pipe. Apply to J. G. BRIGGS, Brandreth House.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BURGLAR ALARM.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is a first-class invention and acknowledged one of the best in use.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Has received a silver medal and diploma at a late exhibition at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Has received the approbation of large numbers of scientific gentlemen who have examined it.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is a perfect protection to your houses and property.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is applicable to the best house in this City.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Recently saved a gentleman's mansion from pillage by burglars.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Will give you instant alarm if your servants are giving away coal and provisions.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is a perfect protection to your stable or other out buildings.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Recently saved a $2,000 horse from burglars.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Has given perfect satisfaction to every one who has used it.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is the best protection you can leave in your house while out of town.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is warranted to operate perfectly.
IN ITS APPLICATION
It does not deface the house in the least.
IN ITS APPLICATION
Not a wire, not a mark, nor a scratch is seen in the house.
IN ITS APPLICATION
The only thing exposed to view in the house is a very ingenious alarm bell arranged in the sleeping-room. It needs no winding up, will not get out of order, is always ready to operate. Bell does not ring in the day time (unless you wish.) Battery is not offensive—can stand in any closet. Needs attention only three or four times a year. A child, at an expense of 50 cents per year, can take care of it.
THE BURGLAR OR HOUSE ALARM
Is in operation and for sale by E. HOLMES, the proprietor, No. 370 Broadway.
N. B.—A model house, fifteen inches square, containing the whole thing in operation, will be shown at your residence, if desired, by leaving a note at the office.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN PORCELAIN WORKS—Door and shutter knobs, with all the variety and styles of Porcelain Hardware, at manufacturers' prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

SAFE, STORE, DOOR LOCKS AND NIGHT Latches, of every quality and description, at wholesale prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

SOLE AGENT FOR GAUTIER & CO.'S black lead crucibles and stove polish. (Warranted.)
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

PIG TIN, LEAD AND ANTIMONY, BAR tin and lead, at lowest cash prices
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR wrought and cast locks; extra safe, store, door and vault locks, of all descriptions.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT.—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS.—THE SALAMANDER PATENT, warranted to be the best and most reliable conductor in use. All complete from 5 cents per foot upwards. W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC-BOOKS.—Dealers, teachers, seminaries, musical societies and bands supplied with American and foreign music at the lowest rates. New music published daily. Music sent by mail, postage paid, where the market price is remitted. Catalogues sent on application.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living spings. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUALE FARM, CONTAINING two hundred acres of land, situated in Middlesex County, New Jersey, being three miles from Old Bridge Station and Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The buildings on said farm are all in perfect order; fruit in abundance, and as for convenience, health and a desirable location, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars, inquire of WH. B. MOUNT, No. 1 Commercial Building, Jersey City, or of Mrs. REBECCA H. MOUNT, on the premises.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 47 ACRES, 30 miles from New-York, with grafted apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, &c., in abundance. Steamer to Nyack and stage to the door. Price $4,000.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, WITH the privilege of purchasing, a small farm of 15 to 25 acres, within 30 miles of this City. Address SAMUEL, Box, No. 4,233, Post-Office, stating rent, price, location, size, &c., &c.

FARM WANTED—SITUATED IN WESTCHESTER, Putnam or Dutchess County, and not over four miles from a dépôt or steamboat landing. Land required from 100 to 200 acres. Address, with full particulars, J. F. CRAWFORD, Box No. 2,556, New-York Post-Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TWO PAIRS OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, handsome and of fine and showy action. Bay color, with as little white as possible, and long and full tails. From 15.3 to 16 hands high, and not over the latter. Speed not so much an object as fine action and appearance. Address, with particulars and price and where they can be seen, Box 165 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CREAM-COLORED Horse, 15 hands high, 5 years old, just from the country, kind, gentle in harness and under the saddle; can trot in 3 minutes, and warranted sound. Can be seen at the Merchants' Club Stable, corner of 7th av. and Broadway. Price $275.

GROCERIES.

GOOD YEAST IN HOT WEATHER.
Good sweet, lively Yeast, can always be had by using the
WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.
The bread raised with this Yeast is whiter and sweeter than when made with brewer's yeast. They cost twelve cents per dozen cakes, are made of pure hops, and are for sale by all the principal grocers, and at wholesale in gross boxes by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The undersigned will sell, at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, superb paintings, costly vases, superior piano-forte, bronze chandeliers, brocade and velvet parlor suites, &c., contained in the [illegible] dwelling house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., embracing over 500 lots of elegant furniture, made to order by Roth & Goldsmidt, at an expense of over [illegible]. Sale will be strictly peremptory. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive rain or shine.
FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocatel, with slip covers, all in perfect order; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; rosewood Turkish chairs, in three-colored brocatel; superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Lindeman & Sons; rosewood furniture in silk velvet, marble-top etageres, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, music cabinet, over 600 yards of rich carpets, rosewood armoire a glace, with rooms furnished throughout in rosewood; fine hair mattresses and bedding, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, clocks, [illegible] and everything pertaining to elegantly furnished chambers; superb paintings, on canvas and glass; dining-room furniture in solid oak, rich China, fine extension table, marble-top sideboard, cut-glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, with everything to be found in an elegant and fashionably-furnished residence, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely, in the dining room.
N. B.—Reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 150 YONKERS LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on [illegible] DAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' [illegible]
150 LOTS IN YONKERS—Situated within [illegible] walk of the Dépôt and landing, and embracing [illegible] the most attractive sites for dwellings, &c., [illegible] found within twenty miles of this City. The [illegible] sale entitles it to the attention of capitalists and all desirous of procuring choice lots for country residences.
Seventy per cent. can remain for three years. Lithographic Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, June 26, at 1 o'clock, at their store, No. 35 Nassau st., a splendid pair of blood bay horses—one pair elegant blood bay horses, 15¾ hands high. 6 years old, long flowing tails; high, lofty and fast travelers—3½ minutes to the pole—need no whip, prompt and of great endurance, every way suited for an elegant family establishment; taken altogether, as fine looking as stands in the City; sound and kind. A veterinary surgeon's certificate will be given. Sold only on account of the owner's going abroad. Have always been used in the country. Also, same day and time, a fine pair long-tailed bright bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, white hind feet, 15½ hands high sound and kind, prompt drivers, good in single as in double harness; sold for no fault, the owner having no time to use them; will travel in 3½ minutes to the pole; used to City noises and to the cars. Will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 10½ [illegible] at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, mahogany [illegible] bureaus, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, spring do., easy chairs in green morocco, Voltaire chairs in do., office desks, office stools, beds and bedding, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of all the beautiful Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture of every description, contained in the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., embracing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, sofa bedsteads, clocks, glassware, cutlery, &c. Sale rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture—Brussels carpets, mahogany marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in single and double harness; is a good free traveler, and a very stylish driver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 26, at 12 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau st., two billiard tables, three years old, in complete order, made by Leonard & Benjamin, and cost $750. To be sold without reserve.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY S. BOGART, AT their auction rooms, on FRIDAY, July 2, 1858, all the remaining assets of Stephen Potter, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., to close the trust. By order of Wm. D. Meeker, Assignee.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, June 26, at 2 o'clock, at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., a pair of well-matched, long-tailed, bay horses, 17 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, warranted sound and kind. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at above Stables.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, JUNE 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., the furniture contained in the cottage house, 269 Pearl-st., near Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 62 John-st.
ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $20 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals, and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family uses, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:
WHITE ASH of the above-named veins, for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No. 45 South-st., and foot of Warren-st., or at their yards foot of 14th-st., East River, and No. 74 West 32d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash, and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders, either from Philadelphia, (Richmond wharf No. 14,) or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes, or for contracts—to be furnished in uniform prime order.
OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New-York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well-known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—I AM NOW DELIVERING to all parts of the City, free of cartage, the very best quality of Coal, suitable for furnace, grate, range or stove use, at the above low price. Families would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in their Winter supply. Yard No. 104 Thompson-st., near Prince. P. DUNNE.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them; they are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

$400,000
CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 30 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.
The present debt of the city is.....$3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c. of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for last year is reported to.....33,623,564
More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent on railroads and the Gas Company, and when $1,000,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Louisville Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds, and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.
The population of the city is.....70,000
Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued the deed of trust of the Water Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to
CLARE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, St. PAUL, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 18, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.
The bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their preferred stock into preferred shares will expire on the 30th inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.
On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.
Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount of one cent for each month paid in advance respectively.
Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the stockholders' meeting on the 15th of April, can be had at the office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1836, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$100,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hanley, Pa., on Tuesday the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R GRIFFITH, CHAS MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS W PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 13d-av., corner 17th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $100 and under.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
F. R. ELTING, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. H. HALL, }
GEORGE, Secretary.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on application, for a period of six months by
WM. G. JOLEMAN & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo.
CHARLES FINK,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st.
WOODRUFF & CO.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying two promissory notes, given by H. West, of Philadelphia, to W Carpenter, Ice & Co., agents, New-York—one dated Sept. 24, 1857, the other Oct. 1, 1857—as the notes have been lost or stolen, but have since been paid and a bond of indemnity given.
Philadelphia, June 22, 1858. H. WARD

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 187 4th-av. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. S. PHELPS & CO.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1858.
THIS COMPANY WILL DEDUCT FROM the present standard of reduced rates 5 percent. to the assured, or their brokers, on all policies or renewals, hereafter issued on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Sec'y. T. W. THORNE, Pres.

THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE Company will make a deduction of five per cent. on the premium to the assured on all policies issued at the established rates. JAMES T. TALMAN, President.
LAWRENCE MURRAY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of ELLIOTT & HOLDEN terminated, by its own limitation, on the 1st of January last.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of JAMES C HOLDEN & CO., and will continue the Iron business at No. 90 Beekman-st.
JAMES C HOLDEN.
New-York, June 21, 1858. PHILLIP HEARTT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of JORDAN & YALE is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
SAMUEL H. JORDAN,
NEWEL E. YALE.
New-York, June 21, 1858.

OILS.

OIL WINTERGREEN!!!—DRUGGISTS, CONFECTIONERS and others can be supplied with a pure article of Oil Wintergreen, in cans from five pounds upwards. Those in want of a strictly pure article will find it to their advantage to purchase direct from us. Address VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Rondout, N. Y.

CURRIER'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
June 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on July 1, next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before July 10, next, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in the bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICORD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.,
CLEVELAND, June 22, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25 1858.
MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent, or one dollar and a half, ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent, for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 6.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 41 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, July 1, prox. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.
Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."
EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
RUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER D. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES. } Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN MASON,
SAML. GILLIS,
WM. CUMMINGS } Building Committee of the XIth Ward Board of School Officers.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPerly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward School No. 23, and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WALTER ROCHE,
THOMAS WHITE,
WILLIAM CANTWELL, } Committee on behalf of School Officers of the VIth Ward.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."
DANIEL SLOTE,
GEO. H. CLARK,
JACOB RAYNOR, } Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the removal of the remains of ex-President MONROE, from this City to Richmond, the capital of his native State, have designated FRIDAY, 2d July next, as the day on which the public ceremonies in this City shall take place.
A full programme of arrangements for the procession, and the solemnities on the occasion, will be published in the papers of Thursday, the 1st of July next.
All Societies, Associations and Orders, in or out of the City, desiring or intending to participate, will please communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, at the Mayor's Office City Hall, on or before the 29th inst., in order that places may be assigned them in the procession.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Ch'rm'n,
MICHAEL MURRAY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
JAMES OWENS,
CHARLES H. HASWELL,
THOMAS A. DUNN,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE Sec'y. } Committee on part of the Board of Aldermen. } Committee on part of the Board of Citizens.
RICHARD SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary.

REMOVAL.—ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO. HAVE removed their umbrella and parasol warehouse from No. 267 Pearl-st. to No. 77 Warren st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, therefore, resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.....5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., (2). Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Indicator and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 26 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE GEORGE.
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Capt. JAMES GALE,
Will commence her regular trips on June 1, from
CALDWELL TO TICONDEROGA,
connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
will open for the reception of guests May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer
ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BORDEN Commander,
will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 23, 11½ A. M	Wednesday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Thursday June 24, 12 M.	Thursday, June 24, 4 P. M.
Friday, June 25, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 26, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Monday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock and Branch Port.
Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 2 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos' at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEWYORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., and Keyport at 2 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—STEAMer BROADWAY will leave pier, foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste, can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands, English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton st.
H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN *VIA* GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden,
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates. Including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:
First class.....$90
Second class.....50
Third class.....35
A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Kyrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Southampton and Havre.	
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18

| From New-York for

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SHIP THAT RAN DOWN THE ISABEL BEURMANN.—The whaling ship *Spartan*, Capt. TURNER, which was in collision with the *Isabel Beurmann*, an took off her passengers and crew, arrived at Edgartown on the 22d inst., with 1,400 barrels sperm oil. Another report mentions her arrival at Nantucket on the same day, and alludes to the collision with the brig, but says nothing about the crew.

Coroner's Inquest.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE BAXTER-STREET FIRE.—Mrs. ANN PHEENY, one of the four persons seriously burned at the late fire in Baxter-street, died yesterday, at the City Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and the same facts were elicited as at the inquest on PETER LOFTUS, who died from burns received at the same fire. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received." The deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Police Intelligence.

PUSILLANIMOUS HIGHWAYMEN—TWO KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD FRIGHTENED BY A SPECTACLE CASE.—At a few minutes to 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, as Mr G. S. M. Waters, lately door-keeper at Laura Keene's Theatre, was passing through Bleecker-street, near Mott, suddenly two men sprang at him from behind a tree—one catching him around the waist, and the other making a grab at his throat. With a quick and powerful effort, turning himself around, he managed to fling from him the one who had hold of his waist. Taking from his side-coat pocket a silver spectacle case, he drew his hand back with great emphasis, cautioning the other fellow not to advance a step, or he would stab him to the heart. The second fellow evidently mistook the glistening of the spectacle case, in the moonlight, as the gleaming of steel, for in double quick time he took to his heels, followed by his companion, whose fall, as the result proved, had not detracted from his nimblefootedness. Mr. Waters let the fellows run, very prudently avoiding imposing a useless task upon his lungs by calling for the police. He thinks they followed him from the theatre for his money, of which he had a considerable amount.

RUINED BY TRYING TO KEEP HIS END UP.—A smartly-dressed youth, named George W. Warren, was committed to Jefferson Market Prison yesterday, to answer a charge of embezzling several hundred dollars from Mr. George P. Edgar, wholesale drug merchant, at No. 174 Pearl street. The accused has been in the employ of Mr. Edgar the past three years, and on account of his unusual business tact and industry, had been put forward from time to time, until finally, from entry-clerk he reached the position of assistant-book-keeper. By means of false entries in the books over which he had supervision, he effected the frauds charged against him. Young Warren—he is not yet twenty years of age—confesses the embezzlement and attributes it to having become associated with young men of expensive habits. From a desire "to keep his end up," he says, he appropriated his employer's money, his own salary being inadequate to the fast, dashing and gay life of his companions. He now bitterly regrets having succumbed to temptation.

LEAP FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW—SAVED BY AN AWNING.—Timothy Sullivan, residing at No. 89 Mulberry-street, carries brick and mortar for a living, and has a large family depending upon his wages for support. His hard work, meagre pay, and wife, have given him a good deal of trouble, to drown which—not the wife, but the trouble—he has lately drank excessively. The drinking brought on a fit of *delirium tremens* and at 2 yesterday morning, while under the effects of the delirium, he leaped head foremost from a third-story window. In the descent he fortunately struck an awning, and being uninjured, gave a second leap to the pavement, and ran wildly down the street with nothing but his shirt on. After passing into the Tenth Ward he was caught by two Policemen, who conveyed him to the Essex Market Prison, where he was locked up to get sober and rational.

SCAVENGERS NEARLY SUFFOCATED.—Two German scavengers while at work, at 1 yesterday morning, cleaning an out-house in the rear of No. 453 Hudson-street, narrowly escaped suffocation by sulphureted hydrogen gas. Their groans were heard by people in the vicinity and with some difficulty they were rescued. Following their rescue they were given in charge of some Eighth Ward Policemen, and taken home. On the Eighth Ward return the names of the rescued Germans are not given, while the names of the Policemen are written out with unmistakable clearness.

REINSTATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL POLICE CAPTAINS.—The Police Commissioners at their secret session on Thursday afternoon, reappointed as Captains, Ex-Captain Leonard, of the Second Ward, and Ex-Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward. No Wards have yet been assigned to the new appointees. It is understood that Captain Dowling will go back to his old Ward. The present appointments make up the complement of Captains for the Metropolitan force.

SUN-STROKES.—Two laborers, named Edward Gannon and Michael Smander, were sun-struck on Thursday in the Seventh Ward. The first at corner of Pike and South streets, and the latter in Cherry, near Catharine street. After the proper restoratives were applied, they both recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Mayor's Office.

George Richardson complained on Friday that he bought a passage ticket of John Anderson, No. 102 Warren-street, for a passage by steamer to Havre. He gave Anderson $35 for it, but it proved to be a ticket for a sailing vessel. Officer Blackwell succeeded in effecting the exchange of the ticket.

David Hays and Robert Deale, seamen attached to the United States steamer *Portsmouth*, bought bogus tickets for Philadelphia at No. 100 West-street of David Brophy. Officer Baldwin recovered the money and placed the parties on the right track.

SHOPLIFTING.—Joseph Long was brought to the office charged with stealing a coat and pair of shoes from No. 75 Chatham-street, the officers apprehending the prisoner in the act. He was taken before a magistrade and committed to the City Prison for examination.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SENSATIONS.—Every season KNOX produces a sensation with his new style of Hat, and this year the public are filled with admiration by the neat and tasteful article which he has introduced. If you see a peculiar Hat in Broadway—peculiar not from anything *outre* in the shape, but from its remarkable becomingness—you may be sure that it is KNOX'S. Call at his store, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, and you will find a large assortment of HATS and CAPS for children and adults. Few persons are probably aware of the amount of taste, skill and judgment combined in the designing and manufacture of a Hat, or the years that it is necessary to devote to the art, in order to produce an article of superior excellence. KNOX has been for the greater part of his life engaged in the business. He made himself acquainted with all its details, and thus became a thorough proficient in every branch of the art. This knowledge has given him many advantages over others in the trade, because, by superintending the mechanical department himself, he saw that only the best were used, and employed only the best of workmen. In no respect could he be deceived, and of course the natural result followed, and KNOX'S HATS began to excite public attention from their intrinsic excellence, their superior finish and remarkable lightness. But this was not enough to satisfy KNOX, and feeling that there was a philosophy even in the manufacture of a Hat, he set to work to study it out; and no gentleman in the business probably can so quickly discover the Hat that certain styles of faces require, or so promptly furnish it. He introduces every season a new style, which invariably becomes the prevailing fashion, and there will always be found at his establishment, and just now particularly so, a vast assortment of coverings for the head, of styles and descriptions to suit all tastes, and at prices to suit all conditions of customers.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway,
or to
D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
ELASTIC DURABLE AND COOLING,
Will be found at
RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Neither tetter, ringworm nor scabious eruptions of any class should be permitted to disfigure the beauty of childhood, when they can be cured without pain or danger with this mild but efficient ointment.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T GIVE IT UP SO.—The heat is excessive, but Barnum's Museum is the coolest place in town, and "Jessie Wharton," the patriotic drama performed there this afternoon, is one of the most thrilling productions ever witnessed. BLANCHARD and his dog appear in a unique melodrama this evening. Go and amuse yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

ANOTHER BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A stage driver, employed on the Lafayette-avenue line, was arrested yesterday for committing an outrage upon the person of a little girl less than 11 years old. It seems that, on Thursday evening, three girls were playing on the corner of Fulton and Lafayette avenues, when this driver, named JOHN DOLAN, having no passengers, induced them to take a ride. He obtained the assistance of a friend to drive, and got into the carriage with the girls, and after extinguishing the lights committed the outrage. The screams of the girls brought to their assistance Mr. JOHN S. BRADFORD, who handed the fellow over to the Police, and he was committed for examination. The girl has been delirious all the time since.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—PATRICK KENNEDY was arrested yesterday, and held to answer a charge of committing an outrage upon the person of CECILIA BLISS, at No. 110 Raymond-street, Thursday night. WILLIAM WILLIS was also arrested for participating in the outrage.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl named MARY ELIZABETH DIXSON, 14 years old, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday, by taking laudanum. Failing to accomplish her purpose by that means, she walked to THOMPSON'S Wharf and deliberately jumped into the water. She was rescued by Officer FATINE, of the Second Precinct, and taken to her residence, No. 34 Hicks street. Unrequited affection is said to have been the cause of the attempt.

THE HEAT.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday, but thus far we have heard of no death resulting therefrom.

ARSON.—HENRY MILLER, indicted for an attempt to commit arson, corner of Henry and Cranberry-streets, was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and found guilty. He was immediately sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, by Judge MORRIS.

☞ The Board of Fire Commissioners, Western District, have decided to disband Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, as they have not men enough to manage the truck.

Agricultural Prospects in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMONG-THE-FARMERS, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

I yesterday and day before, enjoyed a ride of observation through Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon counties—embracing the finest farming district of New-Jersey.

The surpassing beauty of a highly cultivated agricultural district in the month of June, I will not dwell on. It is not of the pleasures of the ride, nor of the *beauty* of the country passed over—*merely as such*—that I would speak; but it is of far greater interest to earnest, business-men of every class to hear, viz: of the prospects of the agriculturist at this interesting, *harvest-approaching* season—or, in other words, to answer the question, What old mother earth seems about to bring forth to cheer and satisfy all those who either "*eat to live*, or "*live to eat*."

The fields of wheat and rye throughout these counties will, if saved from mildew and insect, far surpass the crops of any previous year. Say to a farmer, "Sir, you have a fine field of wheat there," and the almost invariable answer is, "Yes—but wheat's good a'most all over, this year." If other sections come in as well, flour will be still cheaper this time twelvemonth.

Grass, which is just beginning to fall before the "mower," is very abundant. The frequent rains during the whole Spring have brought a luxuriant growth; the usual lofts and ricks will be more than filled.

Oats and Barley have also enjoyed the "rainy season," and show their appreciation by beginning "to head" much nearer on a level with tops of fences than is usual for those "smaller craft" of grasses. Cornfields are not so encouraging; much was planted very late; and from present appearances farmers in this region seem to have planted the "little kind" this year. However, color is good, and the hot sun of 10 days past has brought forward the little, but important plant, surprisingly; and if *frosts* are lenient and leisurely in coming next Fall, *cribs, too*, will have to groan beneath their burdens; all for the good of man and beast. GRATITUDE.

The Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am persuaded that the many friends of that indomitable and worthy man, the Rev. RALPH HOYT, will rejoice to know that his late great misfortune, the destruction of his church by the tornado, has in no degree disheartened him, or caused him to abandon the pious enterprise in which he had unreservedly embarked nearly all of his own earthly means. The Church which he had built was to be a *Free Church*, where the *poor*, as well as the rich, might have the Gospel preached to them. When I called on him yesterday, to express regrets for his loss, he replied, "Yes, all my labors and gains of many years are down, but as I am not down myself, there is nothing left for me to do but to go to work and rebuild the fallen temple." He showed me several letters received by mail, inclosing sums of money from one dollar up to ten, amounting to the gross sum of $33. And it is worthy of notice that several of these letters were from parties who do not belong to the Episcopal denomination. We noticed one from the venerable Dr. NOTT, of Union College, which contained both money and the expression of profound respect and sympathy. There was one of the same kind from "A Quaker," of Philadelphia. These are gratifying evidences of the unsectarian tendencies of the Christian mind of our country. Bishop DOANE and Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey have addressed Mr. HOYT in language which breathes a spirit of profound respect and brotherly sympathy; and every good man will hope that this feeling, will prevail so generally that a sum may may be contributed which will secure the speedy rebuilding of the church. C. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 25, 1858.

Affairs in Texas

Dates from Galveston are to the 14th inst. The corn and pecan crops are said to be very large. Cotton looks fine, and wheat promises an abundant return.

By a private letter received from New-Mexico, the *Texan* learns that there is great excitement in that section of the country in regard to the new mines of gold and silver lately discovered there. Many will amass fortunes in a short time. WM. OURRY, formerly a citizen of San Antonio, and who now keeps a hotel at Tousan, lately fought a duel there, killing his adversary.

The Houston *Republic* says that the Central road will be finished to Hempstead this week.

The Brenham *Examiner* mentions a difficulty at Round Top, Fayette County, in which two lives were lost. It appears that a man named MCLANE struck C. E. JONES on the back of the head with a club, breaking his neck. MCLANE was shot in endeavoring to make his escape.

On Saturday night, the 20th ult., a party of armed men, about thirty in number, disguised in black and white masks, visited the Mission of San José, four miles from San Antonio, and seized FELIPE LOPEZ, NICANOR URDIALES, PABLO LONGORIA and FRANCISCO HUIGAR. The two first were found sleeping in the open air, and to take the others the party entered a house in which lay the corpse of a child, watched by some women. They proceeded a short distance with their prisoners, and next morning the bodies of the four men named were discovered hanging, two upon one tree and two upon another. They were charged with being horse thieves, and it is stated that three of them were but recently returned from the Penitentiary.

Leaving San José, the same party proceeded to the Mission of Espada, where they visited the house of TEODORA GARCIA. Two of GARCIA'S sons were sleeping in front of the house; being aroused they defended themselves. Several shots were fired on both sides, hearing which the old man hastened to the door and exclaimed that they were killing his boys, when he was shot through the head and instantly killed. The sons made their escape. The *Ledger* denounces the perpetrators, and comments with just severity upon these outrages.

A True Heroine.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph.

MRS. CAROLINE C. STRANBURG, wife of P. P. STRANBURG, of this city, was a passenger on the *Pennsylvania*, which was burned to the water's edge in the Mississippi, sixty miles below Memphis, on Sunday morning, 12th instant. Mrs. S. left her berth just before the explosion took place, and when she heard the report, which shook every piece of timber in the boat, she caught hold of her little child, which was only two months old, and rushed into the ladies' cabin at the very moment that a large piece of machinery came rushing through the floor. She ran to the captain's room and told him that the boat was on fire, but he said she was mistaken, and advised her to be calm. She said she was *not* mistaken, and her manner was so earnest that the captain thinking she *might* be correct, went down to the boiler deck. He returned in a short time, and remarked to Mrs. S., "There is no danger now; the fire has been subdued." Mrs. S., however, would not be convinced; she insisted that the boat was in flames, and told the Captain to make preparations for saving the passengers. As she finished speaking, the flames broke through the cabin floor, and in less than a minute the cabin was filled with smoke. She saw that the time for action had arrived, and she knew that her life and that of her child depended upon her own exertions, so she went down the private staircase, and was fortunate enough to reach the boiler-deck in safety. Knowing that she would perish by fire if she stayed on the boat, she determined to leave it, and run the risk of meeting her death by another method. She accordingly seized a board about seven feet long and eight or ten inches wide, and, grasping her child with one arm and the board with the other, plunged into the river.

The current, owing to the high stage of water, was very rapid, and Mrs. S. had as much as she could do to keep herself and child above the surface; but she proved equal to the dangerous situation in which she was placed, and her perilous journey would not have been attended with half the danger that it was, if her unselfish heart had not prompted her to save a man who was unable to save himself. A short time after leaving the boat, she saw a man strugling in the water, and she knew from his movements that he was too much exhausted to save himself from going to the bottom; and she generously and nobly jeopardized her life to save his; she grasped him by the arm, at the risk of being pulled from her frail support, and assisted him in getting upon a little piece of plank that was hardly sufficient to keep herself and child above the surface of the Father of Waters.

After floating for an hour and a half, the three were rescued by some men, who, having heard the explosion, launched a small boat and started up stream to render assistance to the unfortunate sufferers. When the man who was rescued by Mrs. STRANBERG placed his feet in the boat, he tried to express the gratitude which he felt for his preserver; but his heart was so full of thankfulness that his tongue refused to give utterance to his grateful feelings. Mrs. STRANBERG left this city about three months ago, and went to Clinton, Miss., her birth-place, where her relatives reside. She took passage on the *Pennsylvania*, at Vicksburg, and was fortunate enough to arrive at her own house in this city on Monday evening. Her conduct entitles her to the admiration of all who can appreciate a noble act.

Upwards of thirty-five schooners from the outports sailed from Halifax to Labrador in two days of last week. From La Havre and its neighborhood alone upwards of 400 men have gone out.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 25.

$1,000 Ky. State 6s..... 106	50 Gal. and Chic. R.R. 85⅜
26,000 Mo. State 6s..... 87⅜	50 do 85¾
1,000 City 6s '87..... 102	50 do s30 85
$1,000 Brook. City 6s..... 98¾	50 do b60 85¼
1,000 N. Y. C.RR.S Bs. 84	100 do 85
3,000 E R. R. 2d m. b. 93	50 do s30 84¾
$2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m. 82	100 do 84½
15,000 La C &M. l. g. b. 33¾	50 do s30 84¼
10,000 do 33⅝	76 Sixth-av. R R 115
2,000 Gal. &Chi. 2d m.b 89	25 Mich. Cen. R R 54¼
2,500 Ill. C. R. R b 85	100 Mich. S & N. I. R R. 22
1,000 H. & St.J.R.R.bs 60	50 do 21⅞
4,000 H. R. R. R. 3dm. 65	50 do s10 21½
15 Bank of Com 103¾	50 do s30 21¾
10 Bk. S. of N York ..100¾	50 do 21⅝
75 Penn. Coal Co 74¾	50 Mich. S & N.I.P.S. 43¼
35 Del. & H. C'l Co 98¾	100 Panama R R ...s60 108⅝
26 do 98	100 Ill Cen. R. R ...s60 80
140 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 78⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R s10 33½
50 do s15 78⅛	100 do s10 33¾
50 do s22 78	200 do 33⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R 82¾	100 do s10 33
350 do 82¾	100 do 32¾
300 do b30 82¾	350 do 32⅝
100 do s10 82⅝	100 do b60 34¾
500 Erie Railroad 17¾	100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.b60 73⅛
150 do 17⅞	450 do 73⅛
100 Reading R. R ..s15 45	100 do 73¼
100 do s30 44¾	60 Mil. & Miss. R. R 21⅛
25 do 45	100 do 21
50 do 45⅛	100 do b60 21
900 do 45⅛	100 Hudson Riv. R 27
100 do b60 45¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Missouri St 6s... 00¾	100 Reading R. R s3 44⅛
1,000 Ohio State 6s.....1	100 Mich S &N.Ia.pf.stk 42¾
10,000 Virginia 6s 96	50 do 43
10,000 LaC &M.L.G.Bds 33⅝	50 Panama R. R ...s10 109
4,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.. 85	450 Gal. & Chi. R.R 84
26 Commonwealth Bk. 95	300 Clev. & Tol. R.R.s.10 32¾
10 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.. 98	500 do s10 32¼
55 Penn. Coal Co 74¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R 73
50 Pac. Mail Stm Co. 78⅜	50 do 72¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.s10 82	50 do 72½
500 do s10 82⅛	20 L. C. & Mil. R. R .. 6⅝
150 do s3 82⅛	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 LaC. & Mil. 1. g.. 31¼	30 Bank of N.America 107¼
5,000 Vir. State 6 per ct 90⅝	40 Manhattan Bank ...135
5,000 Tenn. & A. R. 6s 70	25 Phenix Bank 108¾
2,500 Ohio & Miss. R 7s 16	10 Park Bank 104
8 Hanover Bank 90¾	20 Amer. Ex Bank 103½
12 do 90⅝	10 Gal. Fire Ins. Co .. 94¼
50 Metropolitan Bank. 109⅛	40 do 94
60 Continental Bank.. 98¼	100 LaC. & Mil. R. R .. 6¾
10 do 99	

FRIDAY, June 25—P. M.

The Street is generally dull to-day. There is not much doing in Money negotiations, and at the Stock Exchange the buoyancy in the dealings yesterday was quite lost, after the first call of the list at the early or morning Board. This was partly owing, no doubt, to the rapidity in an advance on several of the Railway stocks the previous two days, which, besides bringing forward some few sellers of cash stock, induced a decided effort on the *Bear* account to resist and turn the rise. The result was a much lighter business than on Wednesday and Thursday, and lower prices at the close of the session by ⅜@½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, 1 ℘ cent. lower on Rock Island, ¼@¾ lower on Toledo, ½ on Reading, and ¾@1 ℘ cent. on Galena. On the State list, Missouris showed increased firmness, selling at 87¾ ℘ cent., and some further sales of La Crosse Land Grants were made at 33⅝@¾ ℘ cent. Pacific Mail shares were ¼@½ ℘ cent. higher; Delaware and Hudson steady, and all the City Bank and Avenue Road shares firm and in continued demand. The General Market, after the adjournment, was tame and inactive on the Street, and at the Second Board this feeling was availed of by the operators against the rise to make lower prices on most of the speculative shares—the actual business done, however, being moderate, and the General Market closing steady. New-York Central, 82⅛@¼; Reading, 44⅝@¾; Rock Island, 72½@72¾; Galena, 84@84¼, and Toledo, 32¼@½. These rates leave a loss from the highest points of Thursday's market of 1@1½ ℘ cent. At the afternoon Board there were sales of $70,000 Michigan Sixes at 87½, and $10,000 Virginias at 96 ℘ cent.

The business in Foreign Bills for the steamer *Arago*, sailing to-morrow, was quote moderate, owing to the very recent departure of the direct English mail by the Cunarder of Wednesday last. On London, the transactions were in bank-names at 109¼@109½, and in Francs at f.5.12½ to the dollar—the latter contracted by a few leading drawers and held firm.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, of DELANNY, ISELIN & CLARK, who lost his seat at the Board during the crisis of last Autumn, was restored to membership by the complimentary vote of Yeas 82, Nays 3.

On the 1st of July, the Bank of Commerce will pay the half-yearly interest then due on the Public Debt of Missouri; the Bank of the State of New-York will pay for the Commonwealth of Virginia; the Merchants' Bank for the State of Tennessee; the Bank of the Republic for the States of North Carolina and Georgia, and the Bank of America for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The New-Amsterdam Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable July 1. The Bank of America, of this city, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable July 1.

There is some complaint, to-day, among disappointed applicants, that the Canal Fund Commissioners at Albany, yesterday, should have awarded the *whole* of the $1,500,000 Loan to Mr. KING and his associates at 101⅛, while a large amount was bid far *above* this rate. The question is a very nice one where, as in the present instance, the public credit and dignity of the State of New-Yorks seems to be involved. If citizens A. B. C., &c., show their readiness, as money-lenders, to set a higher value upon the State 5 ℘ cents. than K. and his associates in the combination bid, it would seem reasonable that they should be accommodated to the extent of their offers. But, say Messrs. KING Co. to the Fund Commissioners, if you will not give us the whole Loan at our combination bid, we take none. And then the Commissioners set about to calculate the profit or loss of awarding $1,500,000 at 101⅛, or $330,000 above, and $620,000 below that premium; leaving $550,000 for a second distribution, by public advertisement—the combination bid being thrown out, by its own request or terms, altogether. It seems under this statement of the case that the Commissioners, finding only one-fifth the loan bid for above the conditional offer of KING & Co., felt it their duty to the State to accept this offer. They had precedent for this, though our recollection is that the pracedent was made with considerable reluctance, and not until after one or two conditional bids had been rejected. The principle is *not* altogether a right one, in a public view of the case, and the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has positively refused to adopt it under every temptation in awarding Treasury Bills. The query in the present instance suggests itself—would the associates of Mr. KING have entered into this combination but from the knowledge that the bid might be made to win? In other words, if the understanding had been that the Canal Fund Commissioners would award only so much at 101⅛ as had not been bid for above that premium, would not the Banks of Commerce, New York, Republic, &c., have offered on their separate account, and in competition with each other and with Mr. KING?

The Albany papers afford the following return of the Canal Receipts at tide-water, for the third week in June, and for the season, in the articles of Flour and Grain:

Week.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	35,930	177,048	146,522	7,756
1858	100,672	515,489	129,271	31,032
Increase	64,742	338,441	Dec. 17,251	Inc. 23,276

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

Week.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	106,500	802,540	230,884	111,484
1858	413,930	2,890,788	790,715	322,507
Increase	306,430	2,088,248	559,831	211,023

Season—Canal open.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	248,166	106,500	413,930
Wheat, bu	1,389,039	802,540	2,890,788
Corn, bu	724,430	230,884	970,715
Barley, bu	118,462	111,484	322,507
Rye, bu	678,813	71,574	111,555
Oats, bu	1,382,187	665,805	1,052,340

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the Crop prospects in that quarter:

"Another week of extremely favorable crop weather has been experienced, and although discouraging reports continue to reach us from some sections, the prospects, on the whole, are far more flattering than, a fortnight ago, we had any reason to anticipate. Corn is progressing rapidly wherever it s above ground, and in many cases where the rain prevented planting, or washed out the grain, farmers are putting in seed obtained from the North. This will mature in from sixty to eighty days.

Notwithstanding the backward condition of the crop at this time, we may, should the weather continue favorable, look for a fair yield in the leading corn-growing States. With regard to wheat, we expressed the opinion some time ago that the yield would not be much over half an average crop. From recent developments, however, we feel warranted in saying that three-fourths, if not a full average crop, will be secured. Harvesting has commenced in Kentucky. The rust appeared in some localities, but it did not injure the crop seriously. In Southern Illinois wheat is also being cut, and in this section of Ohio operations will commence next week. Barley has been secured in Kentucky, and it is being cut in this State, Indiana and Illinois. Oats, potatoes and hay promise well. We speak now of the prospects of the general result. In many sections there will be serious deficiencies, not only in corn, but also in most descriptions of small grain; but the general average promises to be a fair one. Should the weather hereafter continue so as not to interfere with the favorable progress of the growing crops, our people will have no cause to complain of a deficiency in the supplies of any of the necessaries of life."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,698,066	$898,992	$648,929
Thrown on market	1,449,891	85,023	751,119
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	45,168,422	45,054,464	21,571,563
Thrown on market	45,142,997	39,024,189	26,971,437

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	489	$203,575	81	$34,281	212	$60,355
Man. of Cotton	129	29,473	32	5,726	99	17,367
Man. of Silk	396	370,321	2	1,931	72	49,144
Man. of Flax	131	24,997	9	3,337	101	16,945
Miscellaneous	84	45,288	—	——	32	3,714
Total	1,129	$603,654	124	$45,275	516	$147,465
		45,275				603,654
Total Entered		$648,929	Total Marketed			$751,119

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, from the principal cities in the Union, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston ..... Par.	Richmond ..... ⅜ ℘ ct. pr.
Baltimore ..... Par.	Wilmington ..... 1 ℘ ct pr.
Philadelphia ..... Par.	Nashville ..... 1½ ℘ ct. pr.
Cincinnati ..... ⅝ ℘ ct. pr.	Detroit ..... ⅜ ℘ ct. pr.
Chicago ..... 1 ℘ ct. pr.	Milwaukee ..... 1 ℘ ct. pr.
Charleston ..... ⅜ ℘ ct. pr.	Dubuque ..... 1 ℘ ct. pr.
Savannah ..... ⅜ ℘ ct. pr.	Mobile ..... ⅜ ℘ ct. dis.
St. Louis ..... ⅜ ℘ ct. pr	New-Orleans ..... ⅛ ℘ ct. dis.
Louisville ..... ⅝ ℘ ct. pr.	

Rhode Island Banks.

PROVIDENCE BANKS.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Jan. 11	14,608,400	17,701,725	565,553	2,025,956
March 11	14,613,750	16,925,348	520,828	1,962,082
April 5	14,613,400	17,037,949	591,861	1,946,998
April 19	14,613,800	17,069,822	664,033	1,965,316
May 3	14,617,150	17,203,225	566,869	2,068,335
May 17	14,617,400	17,054,877	567,024	2,062,597
June 7	14,623,150	17,060,695	577,863	2,088,873
June 21	14,623,150	17,345,487	573,137	1,988,496

BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Jan. 11	5,559,069	7,144,229	174,778	732,228
March 15	5,567,479	6,938,567	160,111	778,843
April 5	5,575,779	7,036,983	162,918	788,183
April 19	5,578,059	7,104,607	163,416	794,498
May 3	5,579,239	7,133,595	163,784	835,145
May 17	5,580,339	7,215,707	165,340	845,488
June 7	5,582,739	7,047,720	168,464	815,904
June 21	5,584,540	7,125,341	172,675	836,198

The following has been compiled from the last quarterly statement of the Banks of Indiana, showing the amount of the securities and the circulation outstanding:

	Securities.	Circulation.
Bank of Goshen	$79,505	$46,680
Bank of Gosport	109,774	59,399
Bank of Mount Vernon	59,500	51,770
Bank of Paoli	33,000	49,455
Bank of Rockville, Wabash	65,000	52,480
Bank of Salem, New-Albany	67,500	45,500
Bank of Salem, Salem	86,000	64,850
Bloomington Bank	100,000	75,450
Exchange Bank	90,758	47,411
Indiana Bank, Madison	96,577	57,450
Farmers' Bank, Westfield	79,772	53,428
Indiana Farmers' B'k, Franklin	61,000	45,810
Kentucky Stock B'k, Columbus	94,000	70,235
La Grange Bank, Lima	80,050	59,085
Park Co. Bank, Rockville	101,000	76,257
Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	75,000	53,771
Salem Bank, Goshen	64,500	49,415
Southern Bk. of Ia., Terre Haute	112,000	83,129
Banks which are voluntarily winding up:		
Cambridge City Bank	$61,673	$36,000
Central Bank, Indianapolis	5,000	4,373
Crescent City Bank, Evansville	44,100	33,646
Bank of Indiana, Michigan City	15,000	11,426
Brookville Bank	16,500	12,004
Bank of Syracuse, Goshen	18,000	13,859
Bank of Monticello	500	300
Bank of Elkhart	33,000	25,496
Canal Bank	24,000	17,128
Hoosier Bank, Logansport	4,000	3,565
Huntington County Bank	2,260	1,835
Merch. & Mech's Bk., N. Albany	3,000	1,558
Fayette County Bank	2,686	2,686
Indian Reserve Bank	2,433	2,433
Indiana Stock Bank	5,269	5,269

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling Per acre.
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	78	82
80 acre warrants	89	92
40 acre warrants	110	115

Market quiet.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment
By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Real Estate—FRIDAY, June 25.

Thirty-fifth-street.—Mr. J. M. MILLER, by order of the executors of ANDREW LEARY, sold a lot on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 111 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 39 feet front, 28 feet rear, by 98.9 deep, to ANDREW J. DUNN, for $3,450.

Fifty-third-street.—Mr. LUDLOW sold, under foreclosure, a three-story high-stoop brick house, on the north side of Fifty-third-street, 109.8 west of Broadway, lot 25x100.5, to GEO. A. ALLEN, for $1,050 above a mortgage of $3,500—say for $5,150.

One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.—Mr. A. H. MULLER sold an irregular plot of ground near the west side of Fourth avenue, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, equal to about 12 full lots, for the sum of $3,350—say $280 per lot. Also, in the rear of the above, south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 140 feet west of Fourth-avenue, what is equal to about eight lots, for $1,100—say $137 per lot. This property is near Mount Morris, and if we remember rightly, lies considerably above the grade.

Sixth-avenue.—Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold a full sized lot on the west side of Sixth-avenue, 75.5 feet south of Fiftieth-street, the property of STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, Esq., bought by Mr. JOHN MURTHA, for $3,000.

Thirty-fourth-street.—Mr. JOSEPH H. GODWIN, wagon-maker, No. 144 Elizabeth-street, has bought Mr. JOSEPH L. PALMER's two lots on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, adjoining the Tabernacle, for what we consider about $9,000 each. Mr. GODWIN actually pays $9,000 in cash, and also gives in addition, twelve lots of ground between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, being the whole front on the east side of Twelfth-avenue, and four lots adjoining on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street. They have cost Mr. GODWIN over $12,000. There are some improvements on them.

The lots on Thirty-fourth-street Mr. GODWIN will probably improve, as there has not been a time in some years when both labor and building materials were so low, and when buildings could be constructed so cheaply as at the present time.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,200 bbls., at $3 70@$3 75 for common to superfine Illinois; $4 for extra do.; $4 12@$4 25 for extra Wisconsin; $4 20@$4 25 for extra Ohio, and $4 37@$4 50 for double extra Indiana and Canada. WHEAT quiet, with buyers and sellers apart; common Spring dull, and prime held firm; sales 17,000 bushels prime Milwaukee Club, at 79½c.@80c.; CORN firm; sales 9,000 bushels, at 61c.@62c. OATS lower; sales 4,000 bushels, at 38c., to arrive. WHISKY dull; sales 100 bbls., at 20c. FREIGHTS firm; 10c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Friday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales Canada, at $1 13, and White Michigan, at $1 25. CORN—Good supply, but much arriving unsound; strictly prime lots scarce, and held at figures above the market; sales 15,000 bush. prime, at 72c.@73c.—75c. was asked for a cargo of strictly prime, afloat, and 73c. refused—sales 50,000 unsound, at 70c.@76c., according to condition. *Shipments to-day*—36,000 bush. Corn; 14,000 bush. Wheat; 90,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in better demand. Sales 1,500 bushels, at 78c. for Chicago Spring, and 81c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN steady. Sales 15,000 bushels, at 64c. for Indiana, and 65c. for Illinois. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports to day*—10,500 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats; 50,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 25.

FLOUR steady, at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 03@$1 08; White, $1 15@$1 25. CORN dull at 73c. for mixed; 75c.@76c. for White, and 76c. for Yellow. PROVISIONS—A declining tendency and very dull. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT quiet: White, $1 10@$1 15; Red, $1 04. CORN advanced; Yellow, afloat, 75c.@76c.; White, 73c. WHISKY quiet at 22½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, June 25.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; sales 20,000 bushels at 69c. CORN firm. OATS dull at 32c. *Shipments to Oswego*—15,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 86,000 bushels Wheat; 83,000 bushels Corn.

Family Market Prices Current.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 25, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for Fresh Meat has been limited during the week. Coarse and middling qualities, especially of Beef, have been most in request. Rather more inquiry prevailed for Salt and Smoked Meats Prices have not varied much, though the tendency has been in favor of buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	14	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	16	@ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	14	@ 16
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, corned ℘ ℔	5	@ 11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Lambs, quarter	75	@2 00
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	5	@ 9
Veal, cutlets, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	9	@ 10
Pork, larding, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 25
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Bacon, ℘ ℔	11½	@ 12½
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Smoked Shoulders, ℘ ℔	8½	@ 10½
Smoked Tongues, each	62½	@ 81
Pickled Tongues, each	69	@ 75
Lard, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	11	@ 11½
Sausages, ℘ ℔	11	@ 25
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring Geese are the only novelty in market, in any abundance. The supplies are generally moderate, but are in excess of the requirements of purchasers. Spring Chickens, Ducks, and Wild Squab Pigeons are cheaper. Woodcock will appear after the 4th of July.

Fowls, ℘ pair	75	@1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℘ ℔	15	@ 17
Chickens, roasting, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℘ pair	62	@1 12
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 50
Spring Ducks, ℘ pair	1 25	@1 50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1 75
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	16	@ 20
Western Poultry, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 25	@3 00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ℘ doz	75	@1 25
Snipe, ox-eyes	37	@ 62
Snipe, black breast, ℘ dozen	75	@1 00
Snipe, Brant, ℘ dozen	1 25	@1 50
Snipe, Yellow Legs, ℘ dozen	3 00	@4 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℘ dozen	2 00	@2 50

FISH.

Salmon, chiefly from the Kennebec River, as well as Kingfish, are plentier and cheaper. Sheepshead and Blue Fish have advanced slightly, with less offering. Pike, Trout, Shad, and Frost Fish, have disappeared. The business has been limited. In Shell, Pickled, and Smoked Fish, the movements have been moderate. Mackerel are cheaper. Other kinds are unchanged in value.

Salmon, ℘ ℔ ....25 @—	King-fish, ℘ ℔ ..12 @15
Codfish, ℘ ℔ .... 6 @—	Sheepshead, ℘ ℔ ..15 @18
Halibut, ℘ ℔ ....— @10	Blue-fish, ℘ ℔ ....6 @ 8
Eels, ℘ ℔ ....12 @—	Black-fish, ℘ ℔ ..— @ 8
Flounders, ℘ ℔. 6 @ 8	Sturgeon, ℘ ℔ ....— @ 8
Porgies, ℘ ℔ .... 5 @ 6	Gr'n Turtle, ℘ ℔ ..15 @—
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔ .. 8 @10	Herring, ℘ bunch 12 @—
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔ 10 @—	Mussels, ℘ ½ pk. 12 @—
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔ .— @ 8	

Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	$1 25	@ 1 50
Clams—℘ 100	25	@ 1 00
Lobsters—℘ ℔	6	@ —
Crabs—℘ doz	25	@ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℘ doz	$1 00	@ —
Salmon, smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@ 12
Alewives, ℘ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

The principal changes in this line during the week have been in favor of buyers. Old Potatoes are less sought after as the New become cheaper. Long Island, as well as New-Jersey, furnishes new Turnips, Carrots, Onions and Cabbage. The Green Peas in market, to-day, are mostly from Long Island, those from New-Jersey having nearly disappeared.

Potatoes, New Bermuda, ℘ bbl	4 50	@5 00
Potatoes, New Charleston, ℘ bbl	3 75	@4 00
Potatoes, new, ℘ half-peck	25	@ 37
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℘ bbl	2 75	@3 00
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℘ bushel	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, Old Junes, ℘ bushel	—	@ 75
Potatoes, ℘ half-peck	16	@ 18
Turnips, New, ℘ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Turnips, New, ℘ bunch	5	@ 6
Carrots, New, ℘ doz. bunches	—	@ 50
Carrots, New, ℘ bunch	—	@ 5
Beets, New, ℘ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Beets, New, ℘ bunch	7	@ 8
Onions, new, ℘ half peck	37	@ —
Onions, new, ℘ bunch	—	@ 6
Cabbage, new, ℘ dozen	50	@ 75
Cabbage, new, ℘ head	5	@ 7
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	2 50	@ 300
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	—	@ 30
Green Peas, ℘ bbl	—	@1 50
Green Peas, ℘ bushel	—	@ 62
Green Peas, ℘ half peck	—	@ 13
String Beans, ℘ peck	—	@ 62
Cucumbers, ℘ dozen	—	@ 50
Cucumbers, each	5	@ 6
Parsley, ℘ bunch	—	@ 4
Mint, ℘ bunch	1	@ 2
Asparagus, ℘ bunch	12	@ 15
Chalots, ℘ bunch	5	@ 6
Leeks, ℘ bunch	10	@ —
Garlic, ℘ bunch	10	@ —
Garlic, ℘ doz	1 00	@ —
Radishes, ℘ doz bunches	12	@ —
Salad, ℘ doz. heads	12	@ 37
Salad, ℘ head	2	@ 4
Rhubarb, ℘ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	7	@ 8
Spinach, ℘ bbl	75	@ —
Spinach, ℘ bushel	30	@ —
Spinach, ℘ peck	12	@ —
Cauliflowers, ℘ dozen	75	@2 50
Cauliflowers, each	7	@ 25
Squashes, each	6	@ —

FRUIT.

Strawberries are quite plenty, and prices continue to rule very low, yet the demand is not so brisk as usual. The bulk of the supply comes from New-Jersey. Cherries have arrived more freely, from New-Jersey, and from the river counties of our own State. Prices have declined. Some unripe Currants have appeared, and been sold irregularly. We cannot quote them yet. Oranges, Lemons, and Pineapples have advanced, being less abundant.

Strawberries, ℘ 100 baskets	1 75	@4 00
Strawberries, ℘ basket	2	@
Gooseberries, ℘ bushel	1 50	@4 0
Gooseberries, ℘ quart	8	@ 18
Cherries, ℘ ℔	6	@ 15
Oranges, ℘ box	3 50	@5 50
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@ 62½
Lemons, ℘ box	2 50	@4 50
Lemons, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Pine Apples, ℘ dozen	1 25	@2 25
Pine Apples, each	12	@ 25
Coacoanuts, ℘ 100	2 50	@3 00
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	37	@ 50
Bananas, ℘ bunch	75	@3 00
Bananas, ℘ dozen	25	@ 62
Figs, ℘ box	—	@ 50
Dates, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Prunes, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	—	@ 25
Raisins ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Raisins, ℘ box	2 75	@3 00
Currants ℘ ℔	12	@ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and cheese are abundant and moderately inquired for at previous prices. Eggs are somewhat dearer, though not active.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℘ ℔	15	@ 21
Butter, Orange County, ℘ ℔	22½	@ 25
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	14	@ 19
Cheese, old, ℘ ℔	4	@ 9
Cheese, new, ℘ ℔	6	@ 10
Cheese, imitation English, ℘ ℔	10	@ 15
Eggs, nine to ten for	12	@ —
Eggs, twenty to twenty-one for	25	@ —
Eggs, by $1 worth, ℘ doz	—	@ —
Honey, Cuba, ℘ can	50	@ —
Honey, Cuba ℘ bottle	25	@ —
Honey, pure Northern, ℘ bottle	31	@ 75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	25	@ 35
Mangoes, each	3	@ 6
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37	@ 50
Gherkins, ℘ 100	31	@ 75
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ℘ bottle	6	@ 75
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Sauer Kraut, ℘ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ℘ box	25	@ 50
Catsup, ℘ bottle	6	@ 25
Catsup, ℘ gallon	37	@ —
Pearl Barley, ℘ ℔	8	@ 14
Split Peas, ℘ quart	9	@ —
White Beans, ℘ quart	8	@ —
Green Beans, ℘ quart	10	@ —
Rice, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTANSTEIN, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; M. VANDERVOORT, stands Nos. 135 and 136; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; M. KENNEDY, stands Nos 196 and 197; J. CAMERON, stand No. 146; G. MARZOLF & Co., stands No. 97 and 98.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾; 1,000 do., 89⅞; $8,000 City 6s, 96¼; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 78; $1,000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad 6s, 81; $1,000 do., 80¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; 400 Reading Railroad, 22¾; 170 Elmira Railroad 10⅞; 200 Catawissa Railroad, 6⅛; 10 Norristown Railroad, 52; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 7⅝; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅜; 42 do., 41⅜; 25 Union Bank, Tenn. 100.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 96½@97; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 102@102; Pennsylvania 5s 89¾@90; Reading Railroad, 22⅛@22¾; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 74½@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 69@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½@41⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 101; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86¾@87¼; Morris Canal Consolidated 42@45; Morris Canal Preferred, 101@102; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57@58; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7⅝@8; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 14⅝@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 43@45; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜@11½; Girard Bk., 11⅜@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47@48; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅛@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59¾@60; New Creek, ½@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Arago	New-York	Havre	June 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	June 12
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Andover, from New-Orleans—B. F. Winchester, D. Davezac, Ed. Davezac, Lawrence Parker, Miss Emily McCoard, Miss Jane McCoard, Miss Maria Millspaugh, Miss Alice Forgay, and 16 in the steerage.

In bark Princeton, from Demerara—J. T. Walker and lady, R. N Jones, lady and daughter, Chas. Glunvill, lady and daughter, Miss Eberlin, Neil Munro, Jas. Callum.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 30 | Sun sets ..... 7 35 | Moon rises ... 8 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 25 | Gov. Island. 8 14 | Hell Gate..... 9 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 25

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, W. L Drayton.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent.

Ships America, Howe Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton; B. Webb Wells, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Globe, Baker, Cadiz, Boyd & Hincken; Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Pentucket, Leighton, Trinidad, Ynaga del Valle & Co; Kersia, McIntyre, Kingston, ——; Cornelia, Benton, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Honduras, Bateh, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brigs Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Nevis, Smith, Jones & Co.; Peruvian, (Br.,) Outhouse, Hillsboro', P. I. Nevius & Son; Hopo, Biddle, Matanzas, S. W. Lewis; Enterprise, Grindle, Marseilles, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Target, Furman, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. S. Tisdale, Hallock, Wilmington, ——; M. Rogers, Farren, Abaco, master; A. B. Terry, Creamer, New-Haven, master.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Andover, Berry, New Orleans June 7, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen May 10, with mdse, and 182 passengers to master. May 31, lat. 43 11, lon. 40 52, passed a large raft, made of spars and water-casks—had been a long time in the water. The C. had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Bark Princeton, (of New-Haven,) Monroe, Demerara 15 ds., with sugar and old metal to Smith Tuttle. 73d inst., lat. 37 20, lon. 71, signalized a ship stg. N. E., painted black, with yellow houses on deck, and showing a white burgee with red border and red letters.

Bark California Kempton, Mansanilla 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thos. Besan.

Brig Kate Anderson, (of Belfast,) Lothrop, Sagua la Grande 14th inst., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Wabash, for New-York.

Brig Geranium, (of Farmingdale,) Pierce, Galveston 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Wabash, (of Kennebunk,) Hodsdon, Sagua 15th inst., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Robert Palmer, (of Mystic,) Nickle, Pensacola 4th inst., with lumber to Benner & Deake. 17th inst., off Cape Florida, saw 45 square rigged vessels, all bd. N.

Schr. George R. Dixon, (3 masted, of Washington, N. C.,) Swain, Cardenas 14th inst., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Caroline Anderson, Vawlke, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal to E. A. Quintard.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. C. B. Knudson, Squires, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Wide World, Bulkley, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith.

Schr. San Jacinto, Jhamberlin, Roanoke, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. T. J. Hill, Rich, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton to J. H Brower.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Elizabeth, English, Bayport, Fla. 14 ds., with ship timber to J. Ashley.

Schr. J. Howard, Baker, Chicapoo, E. F., 23 ds., with ship timber to Swift Bros.

Schr. Ellicott, Swain, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Parker, Humacoa P. R., 11th inst., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Angeline, Adair, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. Martha, Nelson, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemmingway.

Schr. Village Queen, (new, 226 tons,) Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I., in ballast to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Storo, Eastport 8 ds., with lath and pickets to Smith & Brynton.

Schr. Sylvian, (of Harwich) King, Charleston 5 ds., with live oak to O. C. Smith.

Schr. Col. Mather, Nelson, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. J. W. Phillips, Mount, Bucksville S. C., 4 ds., with lumber.

Schr. L. N. Godfrey, Godfrey, Charleston 6 ds., with live oak to O. C. Smith.

Schr. Chrysolite, Ackerly, Matagorda Bay 18 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Old Dominion, (3 masted,) Vose, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Experienced light winds and calms.

Schr. A. E. Hopkins, Phillips, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. Melbourne, Spear, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Packard, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Thos. Hicks, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. John Collins, Predmore, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Tilton, Cranmer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John T. Barnard, Stiles, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Crockford, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Sloop I. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, with nails.

Schr. Mist, Dissosway, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

SAILED—Ships Liverpool, Kearney, London; Time, Homer, Melbourne.

WIND—During the day, S. W., and very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. ship Ellen Foster, Robinson, Mobile. Barks Whistling Wind, Havlio, Cienfuegos; Charles William, Dashington, Savannah; Avola, Kendrick, Charleston. Brigs Sarah, Moore, Remedios; Umpire, Merton, Matanzas; Eureka, Daley, do. Schrs. Alice A. Bandell, Achorn, Havana; Jno. B. Myers, Cobb, Cienfuegos.

HAMPTON ROADS, June 25—Arr. Hamburg bark Antony, in 84 ds. from Callao. Also, ship Margaret, from Matanzas, bound to Hamburg, with a cargo of sugar—put in on account of sickness among her crew.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Bolt—ship, 13 ds. from New-Orleans for Europe, June 19, lat. 30 27, lon. 79 40.

Cordelia—bark, 7 ds. from Havana for Halifax, June 20, lat. 31 47, lon. 79 30.

Godfrey—bark, from Galveston for Boston, June 21, lat. 33, lon. 76 47.

John Boardman—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, June 3, lat. 42 34, lon. 49 10.

Lysander—bark, from Boston for Cienfuegos, 15 ds. out, June 19, lat. 31 10, lon. 69 30.

North—brig, from New-York for Galveston, June 23, lat. 37 41, lon. 74 31.

Omer Pasha—ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, June 15, lat. 41 48, lon. 64 30.

St. Charles—ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, June 18, lat. 28 24, lon. 79 32.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, June 10, bark Smallwood, Martin, for London June 13; brig Titania, from Baltimore, just arr.

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGULAR and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, June 26..2½	P. M.	Saturday, June 26..6	P. M.
Sunday, June 27..7	A. M.	Sunday, June 27..3	P. M.
Monday, June 28..8	A. M.	Monday, June 28..3½	P. M.
Tuesday, June 29..9	A. M.	Tuesday, June 29..4	P. M.
Wednes., June 30..9	A. M.	Wednes., June 30..4½	P. M.
Thursday, July 1..6½	A. M.	Thursday, July 1..10½	A. M.
Friday, July 2..7	A. M.	Friday, July 2..10½	A. M.
Saturday, July 3..9½	A. M.	Saturday, July 3..1	P. M.
Sunday, July 4..7½	A. M.	Sunday, July 4..1½	P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stage connect with this boat.